

# The Hongkong Telegraph.

(ESTABLISHED 1861.)

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SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1905.

六期星

號四月一十英曆

\$30 PER ANNUM.  
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## Banks.

### HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....\$10,000,000  
RESERVE FUND.....\$1,000,000  
Sinking Reserve.....\$1,500,000  
Silver Reserve.....\$5,000,000  
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS.....\$10,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:  
H. A. W. SLADE, Esq., Chairman.  
A. HAYES, Esq., Deputy Chairman.  
Hon. G. W. DICKSON, Esq.  
E. GOETS, Esq.  
G. H. MEDHURST, Esq.  
A. J. RAYMOND, Esq.  
F. SALLINGER, Esq.  
H. A. W. SLADE, Esq., Chairman.  
A. HAYES, Esq., Deputy Chairman.  
Hon. G. W. DICKSON, Esq.  
E. GOETS, Esq.  
G. H. MEDHURST, Esq.  
A. J. RAYMOND, Esq.  
F. SALLINGER, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:  
HONGKONG—J. R. M. SMITH.  
MANAGER:  
SHANGHAI—H. E. R. HUNTER.  
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED:  
On Current Account at the rate of 3 per Cent per Annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:  
For 3 months, 2 1/2 per Cent per Annum.  
For 6 months, 3 per Cent per Annum.  
For 12 months, 4 per Cent per Annum.  
J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.  
Hongkong, 19th August, 1905. [22]

### HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3 1/2 per Cent per annum.  
Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per Cent per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,  
J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.  
Hongkong, 1st May, 1902. [23]

### DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE BANK.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL.....\$5,000,000  
HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.  
BOARD OF DIRECTORS: BERLIN.

BRANCHES:  
Berlin, Calcutta, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Tsingtau, Yokohama.  
FOUNDED BY THE FOLLOWING BANKS AND BANKERS:  
Koenigliche Seehandlung (Preussische Staatsbank).  
Direction der Disconto-Gesellschaft.  
Deutsche Bank.  
S. Bleichroeder.  
Berliner Handels-Gesellschaft.  
Bank fuer Handel und Industrie.  
Robert Warshawsky & Co.  
Mendelssohn & Co.  
M. A. von Rothschild & Soehne.  
Frankfurt a/M.  
Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg.  
Hamburg.  
Sal. Oppenheim jr. & Co., Koeln.  
Bayerische Hypothek und Wechselbank, Muenchen.

LONDON BANKERS:  
Messrs. N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS.  
THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK, LIMITED.  
DEUTSCHE BANK (BERLIN), LONDON AGENTS.  
DIRECTION DER DISCONTO GESELLSCHAFT.

INTEREST allowed on Current Account.  
DEPOSITS received on terms which may be learned on application. Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

HUGO SUTER, Sub-Manager.  
Hongkong, 9th September, 1905. [21]

### THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1880.  
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....Yen 24,000,000  
CAPITAL PAID-UP.....18,000,000  
CAPITAL UNPAID.....6,000,000  
RESERVE FUND.....9,940,000

Head Office—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies:  
TOKIO, HONOLULU.  
NAGASAKI, SHANGHAI.  
LYONS, NEWCHANG.  
SAN FRANCISCO, KUKDEN.  
HOMBAI, PORT ARTHUR.  
TIENSIN, CHEFOO.  
PEKING, DALNY.  
KOBE, TIE-LING.  
LONDON, OSAKA.  
NEW YORK.

LONDON BANKERS:  
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LD.  
THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK, LD.

HONGKONG BRANCH—INTEREST ALLOWED:  
On Current Account at the rate of 3 per Cent per Annum on the Daily Balance.

On fixed deposits for 12 months at 4 per Cent.  
On fixed deposits for 6 months at 3 1/2 per Cent.  
On fixed deposits for 3 months at 3 per Cent.  
T. P. COCHRANE, Manager.  
Hongkong, 15th September, 1905. [30]

### THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.  
HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

CAPITAL PAID-UP.....£800,000  
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£800,000  
RESERVE FUND.....£875,000

INTEREST ALLOWED ON CURRENT ACCOUNT at the rate of 3 per Cent per annum on the Daily Balances.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months, 4 per Cent.  
On Fixed Deposits for 6 months, 3 1/2 per Cent.  
On Fixed Deposits for 3 months, 3 per Cent.  
T. P. COCHRANE, Manager.  
Hongkong, 18th May, 1905. [24]

### INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

FISCAL AGENTS OF THE UNITED STATES IN CHINA, THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS AND THE REPUBLIC OF PANAMA.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS AUTHORIZED.....\$10,000,000  
CAPITAL PAID UP.....\$5,000,000  
RESERVE FUND.....\$3,250,000

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.  
LONDON OFFICE: THREADNEEDLE HOUSE.  
LONDON BANKERS: NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, LIMITED.  
UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK, LTD.  
BRITISH LINEN COMPANY BANK.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS ALL OVER THE WORLD.

THE Corporation transacts every Description of Banking and Exchange Business, receives Money in Current Account and accepts Fixed Deposits at the following rates:  
For 12 months, 4 per Cent per annum.  
For 6 months, 3 1/2 per Cent per annum.  
For 3 months, 3 per Cent per annum.  
H. PINCKNEY, Manager.  
No. 9, Queen's Road Central.  
Hongkong, 19th September, 1905. [21]

## PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR STEAMERS TO SAIL ON REMARKS.

YOKOHAMA VIA SHANGHAI, PALERMO, About 6th November } Freight only.  
MOJI and KOBE E. G. Andrews

LONDON and ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, CO. LOMBO, PORT SAID and MARSEILLES. About 25th November } Freight only.  
W. R. Hickey

For Further Particulars, apply to E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.  
Hongkong, 4th November, 1905. [2]

## Intimations.

### LANE, CRAWFORD & CO. HARDWARE DEPARTMENT.

NEW STOCKS JUST ARRIVED OF

BRASS CURBS, FENDERS, BRASSES, FIRE IRONS & DOGS, COAL VASES.

RIPPINGILL'S OIL HEATING STOVES.

SLOW COMBUSTION STOVES.

COOKING UTENSILS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

HINK'S LAMPS & LAMP SHADES.

KENT'S CELEBRATED BRUSHES.

CASH, DESPATCH & DEED BOXES.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.  
Hongkong, 30th October, 1905. [34]

## CHAMPAGNES.

PAUL DOMMIER & CO. (Gold Marque).  
IRROY & CO. CARTE D'OR VIN 1898.  
LANSON PERE ET FILS VIN 1900.  
POL ROGER VIN 1898.  
GIESLER & CO.  
BOLLINGER & CO. EXTRA QUAL VIN 1898.  
POMMERY & GRENQ.

Special quotations for Balls, Dances, Picnics, &c.

## CALDBECK MACGREGOR & CO., SOLE AGENTS.

15, Queen's Road Central.  
Hongkong, 26th October, 1905. [17]

## THE DAIRY FARM COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.  
THE NINTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Company's Town Office, 2, Lower Albert Road, Hongkong, on THURSDAY, the 23rd day of November, 1905, at 12.30 P.M. for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts to the 31st July, 1905.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 9th to the 23rd November, 1905, both days inclusive.  
By Order of the Board of Directors,  
B. A. ETHEL, Secretary.  
Hongkong, 31st October, 1905. [1070]

## THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC COMPANY, LIMITED.

NEW ISSUE SHARES.  
SHAREHOLDERS are hereby notified that the FINAL CALL of \$5.00 (Five Dollars) per Share has been made and is PAYABLE at the Company's Office, St. George's Buildings, on or before 1st December, 1905.

Shareholders are requested when paying the above-mentioned Call to send the Company's Agents their Provisional Share Certificates for endorsement.  
By Order of the Board of Directors,  
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.  
Hongkong, 25th October, 1905. [1043]

## A. CHAZALON & CO.

NOTED for their WINES, SPIRITS and PROVISIONS of which they have always a large assortment in stock.

The oldest established EUROPEAN BAKERS in the Colony.  
Hongkong, 30th September, 1905. [1078]

## GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT.  
In Casks of 375 lbs. net \$4.75 per Cask.  
In Bags of 150 lbs. net \$2.50 per Bag.  
In Bags of 75 lbs. net \$1.25 per Bag.  
SHEWAN TOMES & Co., General Managers.  
Hongkong, 29th September, 1905. [1079]

## THE UNITED STORES.

GENERAL STOREKEEPERS, ARMY AND NAVY COMPRADORES, STEVEDORES, COAL MERCHANTS, &c.  
Most respectfully beg to inform the Public that they have opened a store in the Colony at No. 52, Queen's Road Central.

AND are prepared to accept all kinds of orders, which will be attended to and executed in the shortest time, and especially to be favoured with the kind patronage of the Public.  
PRICES VERY MODERATE.  
DURING the 1st day to 1st day of November, 1905, a fair of GAMES, PRIZES and a variety of other amusements will be presented to any customer or customer (for every order, which is to \$2.00 cash) at Kaituma.

## THE UNITED STORES.

52, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.  
Hongkong, 1st November, 1905. [1079]

## Intimations.

If it's power you want,

take BOVRIL

BOVRIL

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## Intimations.

**WM. POWELL,**  
LIMITED.

**'ALEXANDRA  
BUILDINGS,'**  
Des Voeux Road.

**NOW  
ON SHOW**

OUR  
SPLENDID  
RANGES  
of  
**DAINTY  
FABRICS**  
for  
**BALL AND DINNER  
GOWNS.**

FIRST-CLASS  
**DRESS-  
MAKING**  
by  
EXPERIENCED  
ENGLISH  
FITTERS.

**ALL WORK  
GUARANTEED.**

Fashion Books  
from  
**LONDON,  
PARIS,  
and  
NEW YORK.**

**FASHIONABLE  
MILLINERY**  
At Moderate Prices  
AT  
**POWELL'S**  
**ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS,**  
HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 26th October, 1905.

## Auctions.

**PUBLIC AUCTION.**  
THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by  
**PUBLIC AUCTION,**  
FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED,  
on  
**WEDNESDAY,**  
the 8th November, 1905, at 2.30 P.M., at their  
Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road,  
corner of Ice House Street,  
A QUANTITY OF  
**JAPANESE CURIOS,**  
Comprising—  
LACQUERED PHOTO ALBUMS, AL-  
BUMS with VIEWS OF JAPAN, LAC-  
QUERED PHOTO FRAMES, and a number  
of PHOTOGRAPHIC GOODS, &c., &c., &c.  
Catalogues will be issued.  
TERMS:—As usual.

**HUGHES & HOUGH,**  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, 3rd November, 1905. [1078]

By ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.

**PUBLIC AUCTION.**

**MESSRS. HUGHES AND HOUGH** have  
received instructions to sell by  
**PUBLIC AUCTION,**

on  
**WEDNESDAY,**  
the 15th day of November, 1905, at 3 P.M., at their  
Sales Rooms,  
THE FOLLOWING

**VALUABLE LEASEHOLD  
PROPERTY,**

situate at Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong,  
viz:—

All those PIECES or PARCELS of  
GROUND situate at Victoria, aforesaid, registered  
in the Land Office respectively as THE  
REMAINING PORTION OF SECTION A  
OF INLAND LOT No. 505, and THE RE-  
MAINING PORTION OF INLAND LOT  
No. 505, together with the Messuages thereon,  
known as Nos. 54, 56, 58, 60 and 62, Stone  
Ninth Lane, and Nos. 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12,  
Vanchai Road, Area 3,720 square feet or there-  
abouts. Term 999 years.

For further particulars and conditions of  
sale, apply to—  
Messrs. JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER,  
Solicitors for the Mortgagee,  
or to  
Messrs. HUGHES AND HOUGH,  
Government Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, 30th October, 1905. [1061]

**PUBLIC AUCTION.**

**MESSRS. HUGHES AND HOUGH** have  
received instructions from the Mortgagee  
to offer for sale by  
**PUBLIC AUCTION,**

on  
**WEDNESDAY,**  
the 22nd day of November, 1905, at 3 P.M., at  
the afternoon, at their Sales Rooms,  
Ice House Street, Victoria, Hongkong,  
THE FOLLOWING

**VALUABLE LEASEHOLD  
PROPERTY,**

situate at Sowkwan, in the Colony of Hong-  
kong, namely: All that PIECE or PARCEL  
of GROUND, situate at Sowkwan aforesaid  
and registered in the Land Office as SOWKE-  
WAN LOT No. 53 of the area of 1942 square  
feet or thereabouts together with the Messuages  
or Tenements thereon, known as Nos. 35 and  
37, Sowkwan Road.

The Premises are held for the residue of the  
term of 999 years, from the 31st January, 1860,  
at the Annual Crown Rent of \$4.00.

Particulars and Conditions of Sale can be  
obtained from  
Mr. O. D. THOMSON,  
Solicitor for the Vendor,  
or from the Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, 2nd November, 1905. [1059]

By ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.

**MESSRS. HUGHES AND HOUGH** have  
received instructions to sell by  
**PUBLIC AUCTION,**

on  
**THURSDAY,**  
the 23rd day of November, 1905, at 3 P.M.,  
at the premises,  
THE FOLLOWING

**VALUABLE LEASEHOLD  
PROPERTY,**

which will be put up for sale in Two Lots:—  
Lot 1. All that PIECE or PARCEL of  
GROUND, situate at Victoria, in the Colony  
of Hongkong, and registered in the Land Office  
as INLAND LOT No. 1603 together with the  
Messuage or Tenement thereon, known as  
No. 1, Wa Hing Lane. The Property is held  
for the residue of the term of 999 years, created  
by the Crown Lease thereof at the yearly rent  
of \$2.00.

Lot 2.—All that PIECE or PARCEL of  
GROUND, situate at Victoria, in the Colony  
of Hongkong, and registered in the Land Office  
as INLAND LOT No. 1604 together with the  
Messuage or Tenement thereon, known as  
No. 3, Wa Hing Lane. The Property is held  
for the residue of the term of 999 years, created  
by the Crown Lease thereof at the yearly rent  
of \$2.00.

Particulars and conditions of sale may be  
obtained of—  
O. D. THOMSON,  
Vendor's Solicitor,  
4, Ice House Street,  
and of the Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, 2nd November, 1905. [1077]

**Entertainment.**

**AT FRESKO FETE,**  
IN AID OF THE FUNDS OF THE  
SOCIETY OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL,  
to be held in the Compound of the  
ROMAN CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL,  
on  
**SUNDAY,**  
the 12th November, 1905, from 9 P.M. to 11 P.M.

Admission Ticket ... \$1  
Which is entitled to a Souvenir on its pre-  
sentation at the Souvenir Pavilion, on  
the evening of the Fete only.

Tickets can be obtained at Messrs. Grace &  
Co's Hongkong Hotel Stall, at Messrs. Camp-  
bell and Moore's Store, and at the Gate on the  
night of the Fete.

The various stalls will be open for public  
inspection from 3 to 5 P.M. on the 12th instant.  
Hongkong, 1st November, 1905. [1075]

## Intimations.

**THE TRUTH ALWAYS.**  
"When you are in doubt tell the truth." It  
was an experienced old diplomat who said this  
to a beginner in the work. It may pass in some  
things, but not in business. Fraud and decep-  
tion are often profitable so long as concealed,  
yet detection is certain sooner or later; then  
comes the smash-up and the punishment. The  
best and safest way is to tell the truth all the  
time. Thus you make friends that stick by you,  
and a reputation that is always worth twenty  
shillings to the pound everywhere your goods  
are offered for sale. We are able modestly to  
affirm, that it is on this basis that the world-  
wide popularity of—  
**WAMPOL'S PREPARATION**

rests. The people have discovered that this  
medicine is exactly what it is said to be, and  
that it does what we have always declared it  
will do. Its nature also has been frankly made  
known. It is palatable as honey and contains  
all the nutritive and curative properties of Pure  
Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod  
livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of  
Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and  
Wild Cherry. A combination of supreme  
excellence and medicinal merit. Nothing has  
been so successful in Anemia, Scrofula, Bron-  
chitis, Influenza, Loss of Flesh and Wasting  
Diseases, Weakness and Low Nervous Tones,  
and all complaints caused by Impure Blood.  
Dr. Austin D. Irvine, of Canada, says: "I  
have used it in cases where cod liver oil  
was indicated but could not be taken by the  
patient, and the results following were very  
gratifying." It is effective from the first dose  
and agrees with the most sensitive and nervous  
stomachs. It cannot deceive or disappoint you,  
and comes to the rescue of those who have  
received no benefit from any other treatment.  
It stands for the medicinal triumphs of the age.  
"Watch carefully against imitations." Sold by  
chemists throughout the world.

**WAMPOL'S PREPARATION**

**THE JAPANESE SMILE.**

Anyone who stands for a moment at a Lon-  
don street corner will have opportunity of re-  
marking the varying expressions upon the faces  
of the passers-by, writes a correspondent in the  
*Pall Mall Gazette*. The aspect of settled mel-  
ancholy, the frown of preoccupation, the in-  
dication of nervous irritability, these are not  
wanting, nor yet is the scowl of ill-temper, the  
pitiful look of bewilderment, and the entirely  
vacuous stare. The other day, whilst thus idly  
watching the progress of living steam, my at-  
tention was drawn to a wayfarer who was  
smiling. I saw the smile first; indeed, I caught  
it while it was still some way up the street and  
only as it came towards me in the hot, hurrying  
throng did I observe the faultless top-hat, frock  
coat, patent leather boots, etc., etc., of the  
smiler. This attire, worn upon a hot day of  
summer, and being generally conducive to  
smiles, I had a momentary thrill of surprise; then  
I saw that the gentleman was a Japanese.

In the streets of Tokyo nine out of ten of the  
passers-by smile. This may seem only a natural  
in a land of paper lanterns, kites, and dolls,  
where the populace, consisting chiefly of geishas  
and babies, toddle forth waving fans and um-  
brellas, to the accompaniment of *samplings*,  
where the chrysanthemum and cherry blossom  
grow and blow together, in and out of season.

In this musical comedy, paradise, which so  
many still persist in believing to be the real  
Japan, smiling may be the inevitable thing;  
but what of the 'rickshaw man, who runs bare-  
foot and at full speed, dry-mouthed and panting,  
his garment dripping with sweat? What of the  
half-starved strolling acrobats, the blind min-  
strels, the water-carriers, the carriers of manure,  
and that woman who sits in her doorway mak-  
ing fans? For hundreds of faces she receives  
three sen! Why, by all the laughing gods,  
should these smile? And, further, the sick  
man who is picked up fainting in the streets  
smile while consciousness remains, apologeti-  
cally, for causing trouble; the mourners at a  
funeral smile, as do often also those who stand  
reverently to watch the procession go by. The  
servant reprimanded by his master, the stu-  
dent unsuccessful in his examination, the  
soldier going to the war, even those and crowds  
that flock to the railway stations to fetch home  
their wounded—all smile, patiently.

It will be understood that the Japanese smile  
can hardly be characterized as a merry one. I  
do not mean to say that the merry smile is not  
to be found in Japan; happily, it is common,  
with its accompaniment of white teeth and  
twinkling almond eyes. But the smile that is  
essentially Japanese, this strange national ex-  
pression, is a combination of infinite patience,  
gentleness, timidity, pathos, and humility. It  
is gently deprecatory; it pleads, "Deal not too  
harshly with thy foolish servant!" or it is  
sublimely unselfish, "Let us not dwell upon my  
unworthy griefs; my honourable friend shall  
not for a moment be troubled with my obscure  
sorrows; let us speak of pleasant things!" It  
is submissive, "This is the will of the gods,"  
or it is pitiful, "Such and such a person does  
most wrong, but it is through ignorance, or  
through foolishness, or through weakness, or  
through something done in a former birth, or  
the world is too hard for him."

The Japanese smile is the result both of  
national character and of national training.  
There is an inherent sweetness as well as the  
inherent fierceness of nature amongst this peo-  
ple. Ingrained in them is the passion for soft  
contours, the love of running water, the love of  
mist, the adoration of children, and the tender  
worshipping memory of the dead. But during  
the period of the stern military despotism,  
sweetness, or at any rate surface sweetness, of  
character was enforced by law. Obedience  
was not enough, cheerful obedience was ex-  
acted, and no sacrifice if not made with a  
smile, loyalty was not loyalty if it was not  
enthusiastic. Gloomy patriotism and moody  
fidelity were accounted far less than nothing;  
they were made punishable by the law. So  
there was gradually created an extraordinary  
atmosphere of self-control; *Samurai* conde-  
mned to *hara-kiri* wrote, or rather painted, fare-  
well letters, marvels of subtle literary composi-  
tion; elegant verse was delivered from death-  
beds; star-crossed lovers, about to die together,  
went calmly through the etiquette of a careful-  
ly-prepared little feast, coming with no un-  
graceful haste, but still very surely, in the  
poisoned cup at the end. This atmosphere of  
self-control endures at the present day.

Just outside Tokyo I happened to meet a  
band of convicts, walking dejectedly, in their  
uniforms of dusty pink, and attended by a  
strict escort. The small English child, by my  
side, had not acquired the manner of her foster  
country, that was evident, for she shook her  
fist at the gang in an emphatically British  
manner, at the same time shouting angrily,  
"Dorobo! Dorobo!" (Robbers! robbers!). The  
horror and shame, not seldom brought upon  
one by one's young relations, possessed me  
entirely, and I never wished more sincerely  
for the ground to open and swallow me. As  
for the malefactors, these to a man, turned  
round to see the child—and smiled.

Upon another occasion I found myself, with  
the same companion, toiling up the steep way  
to a certain temple court. Before us were  
painfully climbing a man and a woman—  
country people, and past middle age. They  
came a long way, for the ends of their  
robes were lifted and tucked into their girdles,  
and straw sandals were bound upon their feet.  
It was a hot day of summer, and they toiled on  
in silence. The back of the woman, presented  
to us, wore an air of most enduring patience;  
it was humble, from the set of the poor blue  
kimono on the thin shoulders to the black sash  
knot at her waist. My child was sunning  
herself stolidly up the hill, with the aid of an  
enormous umbrella; this she unexpectedly  
raised, and deliberately poked the pious wa-  
farer upon her poor obi there was left the  
impression of a dusty fern. The woman  
turned round immediately; she was plain-  
looking and worn, and, without, severely marked  
by smallpox. Her teeth were blackened, her  
eyes, dimly, dimly, dimly, to her present husband,  
but her countenance was illumined, transfigured  
by the Japanese smile. She spoke to the man  
beside her, touching him on the sleeve; he too,  
turned, smiling. She said, "Kawai zo o  
kotozome wa." (Sweet is the honourable child.)

**BAY VIEW HOUSE,**  
MACAO.

SITUATED at the most Charming Part  
of Macao's Famous Beach, has just  
been opened for the public and for the  
benefit of HONGKONG VISITORS, who travel  
to this Delightful Resort.

BATHING PARTIES, and indeed every  
Holiday Seeker on pleasure bent, will find  
all their wants supplied at BAY VIEW  
HOUSE.

MORNING TEAS, BREAKFASTS,  
TIFINS, AFTERNOON TEAS, and  
DINNERS can be supplied to any number  
at the shortest notice, and at the most  
reasonable prices.

On SUNDAYS Meals served *a la carte*  
from 11 A.M. to 9 P.M.

Only the Finest Brands of WINES and  
LIQUEURS will be kept in stock.

LIGHT REFRESHMENTS of every  
description, including Ices, may be had at  
the lowest prices.

After one trial of the fancy fare at BAY  
VIEW HOUSE, you will be loth to return  
to Hongkong.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:  
"BAYVIEW, MACAO."  
Macao 7th June, 1905. [561]

**Hotels.**

**OCCIDENTAL  
HOTEL.**

**EXCELLENT CUISINE.**

**MODERATE PRICES.**

**ELECTRIC FANS**  
TO ORDER IN  
EVERY ROOM.

**EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.**  
ELGIN ROAD, KOWLOON.  
Hongkong, 15th May, 1905. [17]

**ORIENTAL HOTEL,**  
MACAO.

A FIRST CLASS HOTEL situated in the  
Centre of Praya Grande with splendid  
view of the Harbour.

LARGE AND LOFTY ROOMS,  
Elegantly Furnished.

**EXCELLENT CUISINE.**

WINES AND SPIRITS of the best quality.

BILLIARD TABLE, the best in the Far East.

EVERY COMFORT FOR RESIDENTS AND  
TOURISTS.

For Terms, &c., apply to—  
THE MANAGER.  
Macao, 16th October, 1905. [880]

**For Sale.**

**INCANDESCENT  
GASOLINE  
LAMPS**  
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,  
from the best makers.

**INCANDESCENT  
MANTLES,  
OILMINEYS,  
GLOBES,  
SHADES, &c.,**  
for  
GASOLINE AND GAR-  
LAMP  
at the most moderate  
prices.

Lamps fixed up for  
Buyers free of charge.  
Naptha of the best  
kind kept in stock.  
**TAI KWONG CO.**  
16, Lyndhurst Terrace,  
Hongkong, 2nd May, 1905. [14]

## I CAN RISE AGAIN.

There is one great lesson the world has taught  
To me as I journey here:  
The way may be rocky and pitfall-fraught,  
And my scars may a sight appear.  
I may fall, and fall, and fall once more,  
As even the weakest of men,  
But though I am hurt and my wounds are sore,  
I always can rise again.

I know that my stumbling feet may stand  
Where the chasm is just before;  
With another step I may leave the land,  
And the blackness fold me o'er.  
I have fallen oft, and again shall fall,  
For little the way I ken,  
But never shall Failure hold me thrall—  
I surely can rise again.

—By A. J. Watkinson in S. F. Chronicle.

**THE JAPANESE SMILE.**

Anyone who stands for a moment at a Lon-  
don street corner will have opportunity of re-  
marking the varying expressions upon the faces  
of the passers-by, writes a correspondent in the  
*Pall Mall Gazette*. The aspect of settled mel-  
ancholy, the frown of preoccupation, the in-  
dication of nervous irritability, these are not  
wanting, nor yet is the scowl of ill-temper, the  
pitiful look of bewilderment, and the entirely  
vacuous stare. The other day, whilst thus idly  
watching the progress of living steam, my at-  
tention was drawn to a wayfarer who was  
smiling. I saw the smile first; indeed, I caught  
it while it was still some way up the street and  
only as it came towards me in the hot, hurrying  
throng did I observe the faultless top-hat, frock  
coat, patent leather boots, etc., etc., of the  
smiler. This attire, worn upon a hot day of  
summer, and being generally conducive to  
smiles, I had a momentary thrill of surprise; then  
I saw that the gentleman was a Japanese.

In the streets of Tokyo nine out of ten of the  
passers-by smile. This may seem only a natural  
in a land of paper lanterns, kites, and dolls,  
where the populace, consisting chiefly of geishas  
and babies, toddle forth waving fans and um-  
brellas, to the accompaniment of *samplings*,  
where the chrysanthemum and cherry blossom  
grow and blow together, in and out of season.

In this musical comedy, paradise, which so  
many still persist in believing to be the real  
Japan, smiling may be the inevitable thing;  
but what of the 'rickshaw man, who runs bare-  
foot and at full speed, dry-mouthed and panting,  
his garment dripping with sweat? What of the  
half-starved strolling acrobats, the blind min-  
strels, the water-carriers, the carriers of manure,  
and that woman who sits in her doorway mak-  
ing fans? For hundreds of faces she receives  
three sen! Why, by all the laughing gods,  
should these smile? And, further, the sick  
man who is picked up fainting in the streets  
smile while consciousness remains, apologeti-  
cally, for causing trouble; the mourners at a  
funeral smile, as do often also those who stand  
reverently to watch the procession go by. The  
servant reprimanded by his master, the stu-  
dent unsuccessful in his examination, the  
soldier going to the war, even those and crowds  
that flock to the railway stations to fetch home  
their wounded—all smile, patiently.

It will be understood that the Japanese smile  
can hardly be characterized as a merry one. I  
do not mean to say that the merry smile is not  
to be found in Japan; happily, it is common,  
with its accompaniment of white teeth and  
twinkling almond eyes. But the smile that is  
essentially Japanese, this strange national ex-  
pression, is a combination of infinite patience,  
gentleness, timidity, pathos, and humility. It  
is gently deprecatory; it pleads, "Deal not too  
harshly with thy foolish servant!" or it is  
sublimely unselfish, "Let us not dwell upon my  
unworthy griefs; my honourable friend shall  
not for a moment be troubled with my obscure  
sorrows; let us speak of pleasant things!" It  
is submissive, "This is the will of the gods,"  
or it is pitiful, "Such and such a person does  
most wrong, but it is through ignorance, or  
through foolishness, or through weakness, or  
through something done in a former birth, or  
the world is too hard for him."

The Japanese smile is the result both of  
national character and of national training.  
There is an inherent sweetness as well as the  
inherent fierceness of nature amongst this peo-  
ple. Ingrained in them is the passion for soft  
contours, the love of running water, the love of  
mist, the adoration of children, and the tender  
worshipping memory of the dead. But during  
the period of the stern military despotism,  
sweetness, or at any rate surface sweetness, of  
character was enforced by law. Obedience  
was not enough, cheerful obedience was ex-  
acted, and no sacrifice if not made with a  
smile, loyalty was not loyalty if it was not  
enthusiastic. Gloomy patriotism and moody  
fidelity were accounted far less than nothing;  
they were made punishable by the law. So  
there was gradually created an extraordinary  
atmosphere of self-control; *Samurai* conde-  
mned to *hara-kiri* wrote, or rather painted, fare-  
well letters, marvels of subtle literary composi-  
tion; elegant verse was delivered from death-  
beds; star-crossed lovers, about to die together,  
went calmly through the etiquette of a careful-  
ly-prepared little feast, coming with no un-  
graceful haste, but still very surely, in the  
poisoned cup at the end. This atmosphere of  
self-control endures at the present day.

Just outside Tokyo I happened to meet a  
band of convicts, walking dejectedly, in their  
uniforms of dusty pink, and attended by a  
strict escort. The small English child, by my  
side, had not acquired the manner of her foster  
country, that was evident, for she shook her  
fist at the gang in an emphatically British  
manner, at the same time shouting angrily,  
"Dorobo! Dorobo!" (Robbers! robbers!). The  
horror and shame, not seldom brought upon  
one by one's young relations, possessed me  
entirely, and I never wished more sincerely  
for the ground to open and swallow me. As  
for the malefactors, these to a man, turned  
round to see the child—and smiled.

Upon another occasion I found myself, with  
the same companion, toiling up the steep way  
to a certain temple court. Before us were  
painfully climbing a man and a woman—  
country people, and past middle age. They  
came a long way, for the ends of their  
robes were lifted and tucked into their girdles,  
and straw sandals were bound upon their feet.  
It was a hot day of summer, and they toiled on  
in silence. The back of the woman, presented  
to us, wore an air of most enduring patience;  
it was humble, from the set of the poor blue  
kimono on the thin shoulders to the black sash  
knot at her waist. My child was sunning  
herself stolidly up the hill, with the aid of an  
enormous umbrella; this she unexpectedly  
raised, and deliberately poked the pious wa-  
farer upon her poor obi there was left the  
impression of a dusty fern. The woman  
turned round immediately; she was plain-  
looking and worn, and, without, severely marked  
by smallpox. Her teeth were blackened, her  
eyes, dimly, dimly, dimly, to her present husband,  
but her countenance was illumined, transfigured  
by the Japanese smile. She spoke to the man  
beside her, touching him on the sleeve; he too,  
turned, smiling. She said, "Kawai zo o  
kotozome wa." (Sweet is the honourable child.)

**KEEP A-LOOKING UP.**

Keep a-looking up, I say,  
Underneath the mire and clod;  
Overhead the shining way  
That is trodden by our God.  
Only earthly things below,  
Petty cares on which we sup,  
But that way the angels go—  
Better keep a-looking up.

Mire and dust or dirt and mire—  
Only these beneath our feet.  
Have you seen the skies above  
When the sun and ocean meet?  
Seen him touch his lip of flame  
To the great sea's cooling cup,  
While all nature praised one Name?  
Better keep a-looking up.

Keep a-looking up, my lad,  
Men may claim it doesn't pay,  
That the world runs to the bad,  
In its foolish, reckless way;  
But the stars refute the lie,  
Whispering, "You with peace may sup,  
It is coming by and bye."  
Better keep a-looking up.

**Insurance.**

**NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSUR-  
ANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.**

THE Undersigned AGENTS of the above  
Company are prepared to accept First  
Class FOREIGN and CHINESE RISKS at  
CURRENT RATES.

**SIEMSEN & Co.,**  
Hongkong 28th May, 1895. [52]

**Consignees.**

**S.S. "TOURANE."**

**COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES  
MARITIMES.**

**NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.**

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from London  
ex s.s. *Charante* and *Medoc*, from Havre  
ex s.s. *Charante*, and from Bordeaux ex s.s.  
*Frederic Morel*, in connection with above  
Steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods,  
with the exception of Opium, Treasure and  
Valuables are being landed and stored at  
their risks into the hazardous and/or extra  
hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and  
Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited,  
at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained  
immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless  
intimation is received from the Consignee  
before 2 P.M., TO-DAY, requesting it to be  
landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the  
Undersigned. Goods remaining unclaimed after  
FRIDAY, the 10th November, at Noon, will be  
subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before  
the 10th November, or they will not be re-  
cognised.

All damaged packages will be examined on  
FRIDAY, the 10th November, at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.  
G. DE CHAMPEAUX,  
Agent.  
Hongkong, 3rd November, 1905. [7]

**NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.**

**THE P. & O. S. N. Co's Steamer**

**"BENGAL"**  
FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND  
STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named  
vessel are hereby informed that their Goods  
are being landed and placed at their risk in the  
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown  
Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each  
consignment will be sorted out mark by  
mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as  
the Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo:—  
From London, &c., ex s.s. *Marmora*.  
From Australia, ex s.s. *India*.  
From Persian Gulf, &c., ex B. I. S. N. and  
B. & P. S. N. Co's Steamers.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless  
instructions are given to the contrary before  
2 P.M., TO-DAY.

Goods not cleared by the 9th instant, at  
4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in  
any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the  
Godowns for examination by the Consignee's  
and the Company's representative at an  
appointed hour.

All Claims must be presented within ten  
days of the steamer's arrival here



## Intimations.



**E  
BLEND.  
VERY OLD  
LIQUEUR  
SCOTCH  
WHISKY.**

Per Dozen - - \$16.50

A. S. WATSON & CO.,  
LIMITED.WINE & SPIRIT  
MERCHANTS,  
ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 28th October, 1905.

**GREGOR & CO.,**

Wine Merchants,

Will Shortly

**REMOVE**

to

**No. 19,****QUEEN'S****ROAD****CENTRAL**

lately occupied

by

**Messrs. Kelly & Walsh.**

Hongkong, 4th November, 1905.

## The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1905.

## PARTNERSHIP REGISTRATION.

Concluding our brief comments the other day when announcing the fact that a Bill was shortly to be introduced into the Legislative Council of Singapore for the registration of partnerships, we remarked that the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce was awaiting the action of Singapore before taking any steps in the direction of securing similar legislation as that now proposed for the Southern Colony. Special interest attaches to the fact that Singapore is setting its view of Sir Matthew Nathan's request for a definite pronouncement from the Chamber of Commerce on this long-debated question. Here as in the South there is a considerable diversity of opinion as to the advisability of registration of partners in a firm. The fact that matters have advanced so far as to lead to the Draft Ordinance being actually brought before the Legislative Council on the 27th October, must be taken as a safe indication that the preponderance of opinion now leans in favour of registration. But that that opinion is far from unanimous is learnt from a Straits contemporary. The local *Times* observes that the subject is one on which, it is well known, very conflicting views are entertained by the members of the commercial community, and Mr. Huttenbach, at the meeting of the Council referred to, voiced one view in an *ex parte* assertion in which he stated that such a law as the proposed measure would drive the Chinese traders out of the Colony. The principal advantage of the present system from a Chinese partner's point of consideration, is that it affords him a decent opportunity of escaping to China with a fair quantity of loot if the firm in which he is secretly a partner happens to fail. This is one view, however. In Hongkong we have sufficient ground for the assertion that so far as native merchants of standing are concerned, not only will they be found willing supporters of any measure that can effectually bring about registration, but there are many among the Chinese who are strenuous advocates of legislation for the purpose of securing the registration of partners in firms doing business in the Colony. The Bill is a most important measure from a commercial point of view. As a resuscitated and modified Bill for the Registration of Partnership, its progress through the different stages in Council will be watched with the greatest interest. In the meantime local advocates of similar legislation for Hongkong may be pleased to learn what the "objects and reason" of the measure are. As set forth in the Straits *Government Gazette* they read:—

1. The Registration of Partnerships is a subject which has occupied the attention of the Legislative Council and of the commercial community for many years. Opinions have been from time to time much divided, but the general opinion has been that the great difficulty of discovering the actual constitution of Chinese business firms is such a deterrent to commercial credit and encouragement to commercial dishonesty that a remedy should be sought in legislation.

2. A Bill was brought in for this purpose in the year 1888, but was abandoned after the second reading.

A Resolution of the Legislative Council was passed on the 23rd February, 1893, to the effect that such a measure should be again introduced.

In 1894, an Amended Bill was prepared, but for some reason, probably for the want of sufficient support, was not proceeded with.

In 1901, the matter was again considered, only to be abandoned again; the Chamber of Commerce of Singapore not being prepared at that time to recommend legislation.

3. The arguments which were strongly urged in 1888 have lost none of their force, but have rather gained weight through the increasing volume of trade; and it has been determined to put before the Council a Bill embodying the provisions of the former one, but with various amendments.

4. The chief alterations are as follows:—The Bill is intended to come into force throughout the Colony at once instead of tentatively at the different Settlements one by one. Registration will not be purely voluntary, but compulsory for existing firms, and compulsory for firms instituted after the commencement of the Ordinance.

5. As in the former Bill the sanction for the law will consist chiefly in certain disabilities which are made consequent on non-registration of a firm, and non-registration of a registered firm.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

WE hear that both Sir John Jordan and Mr. McLeary Brown expect to leave Korea about the end of November.

THURSDAY next, 9th inst., being the birthday of His Majesty King Edward VII., will be kept as a public holiday in the Colony.

THE annual meeting of the police magistrates and justices of the peace for the Colony, to consider applications for publicans' and adjunct licences for 1906, will be held on the 20th inst.

ARRANGEMENTS are being made with the Royal Sanitary Institute of Great Britain, by the local branch, to conduct an examination in "practical hygiene for school teachers" early in March, 1906.

THE coasts of Manila steamer *San Nicolas*, for many years engaged in the inter-island trade, will be sold at public auction by the sheriff of Manila, on Saturday, a judgment rendered against her owners by Judge Sweeney on the 20th ult.

OWING to pressure on our space to-day we are obliged to hold over the text of the Chief Justice's decision in which he granted the application for an injunction against the Peak Tramway Co. by Mr. D. E. Brown.

AT the date of the last mail leaving home, the Government Civil Hospital, Victoria Hospital, the Lunatic Asylum, the *Hygieia*, and the Kennedy-town hospital, appears in the current issue of the *Gazette*. The fees per diem for private patients are \$8, \$4, \$2 (for Europeans and Americans only) for 1st, 2nd, 3rd class, respectively.

A REVISED scale of fees payable by patients in the Government Civil Hospital, Victoria Hospital, the Lunatic Asylum, the *Hygieia*, and the Kennedy-town hospital, appears in the current issue of the *Gazette*. The fees per diem for private patients are \$8, \$4, \$2 (for Europeans and Americans only) for 1st, 2nd, 3rd class, respectively.

A GOLF match which is causing a considerable amount of interest at Shanghai will take place to-morrow between Ewo and Shanghai. The Ewo team has been considerably strengthened by the arrival of Mr. C. E. Anton and Mr. T. Forrest from Hongkong. The former is a well known player in the Northern Settlement while the latter is champion in Hongkong.

THE following is the League table up to date:

Club.	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	Points.
Craigengower...	2	2	0	0	6
R. G. A. ...	1	1	0	0	3
H. K. C. C. "A" ...	1	0	1	0	0
R. E. ...	2	0	2	0	0

3 points = a win.  
= a draw.

At a Club lottery at Shanghai, on the 29th ult., for the Shanghai St. Leger race—Messrs. Quebec's stable fetched \$130; Marius' \$115; John Peel's \$90; J. M. D.'s \$75; Durgar's \$55; Toeg's \$35; G. H. Pott's \$31; Columbia's \$30; Oswald's \$20; E. Hey's \$15; Ellis Kadonnie's \$15; Midway's \$10; Total \$1,391. For the Champion Sweepstakes—Messrs. John Peel's stable \$180; Quebec's \$150; Robson's \$100; Buxey's \$65; Bruce Robertson's \$50; J. M. D.'s \$50; Marius' \$40; Wedde's \$35; Columbia's \$30; Durgar's \$20; G. H. Pott's \$10; Scandypat's \$10; Ring's \$10; Common and Robson's \$9; Brestois \$8. Total \$1,767.

THE boycott by the Chinese of American goods seems to have largely "fizzled out" in Hongkong, at any rate as regards flour and oil, and these, so far as we, *Bangkok Times*, know, were the only important things to which it ever applied. The people, Chinese as well as Siamese, cannot go without their *Arroz*, and as there is no alternative effective source of flour supply, the application of the boycott to this commodity has relaxed almost entirely. The same holds true of kerosene oil. Even a great idea is uninspiring in dark nights, and it has been found impossible to rigidly enforce the boycott on oil. In other matters, too, we are informed, the boycott shows signs of weakening.

NOT long ago we had occasion to record the curious part certain students of a local College took up as their contribution to the boycott of all things American. We are now in a position to relate a further instance of schoolboy precocity in that connection. In a certain school, which for obvious reasons, we will not at present name, but which is not a hundred miles from the Deutsche Kapel in Bonham Road, as lately as on Wednesday last the Chinese scholars were asked (1) which is the best Government—American or English? (2) American or German? (3) American or Swiss? The answers came in rotation, vociferously enunciated, (1) English; (2) German; and (3) Swiss. The peculiar significance of these answers lies in the fact that the scholars have, so far, not reached Switzerland in their curriculum, and therefore know nothing about that country either politically, historically, or geographically.

THE *Japan Gazette* issued supplements on the 21st ult. giving a plan of the great naval review off Yokohama on the 23rd, with *silhouettes* of all the Japanese men-of-war. The Japanese fleet included 13 armoured vessels, 15 cruisers, 10 dispatch-boats, gunboats, etc., 8 converted cruisers, 26 destroyers, a large number of torpedo-boats, a flotilla of submarines, and 6 prizes, including the armoured vessels *Perseus*, *Pollux*, *Nicholas I*, *Agraxine*, and *Sonilavine*. The British squadron was composed of 6 cruisers, the *Albatross*, and 6 destroyers, and the full tale of vessels was made up by the presence of the U. S. battleship *Wisconsin*. Admiral Togo was in command of the combined Japanese fleet, Admiral Noel of the British squadron, and Captain Richardson Clover of the *Wisconsin*. The Emperor reviewed the display from the deck of the armoured cruiser *Asama*. The festivities at Tokio and Yokohama were on a grand scale, and passed off most enthusiastically. The Japanese Postal Department has issued a set of two postcards in commemoration of the Grand Naval Review.

## CANTON NOTES.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

## THE BOYCOTT.

Canton, 21st November, 1905. There does not appear to be any lay up on the boycott. The merchants, or some of them, are getting tired. The agitators, however, are full of enthusiasm. Meetings are regularly held. I doubt whether there is any article "Made in U.S." which could not be bought in Canton. The shops have their own label which is easily attached to goods. Austria is credited with making some good furniture. As long as the name of America does not appear the goods are sure to go.

## THE BUND.

The work on the Bund is advancing very slowly. What is put down one day is pulled up the next. The part just below the stadium landings has been in order some time and now a good wharf is being constructed for the *Kwang Tung* and the *Kwang Chai*. These steamers have been obliged to anchor in the stream and this was a great drawback to them in securing passengers.

## THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

## SPECIAL MEETING.

An extraordinary general meeting of the Union Insurance Society of Canton Limited, was held at the offices of the Company in Queen's Buildings to-day. The members present were—Messrs. H. A. W. Slade, chairman; A. G. Wood; N. A. Siebs; G. H. Medhurst; A. Forbes—directors; and W. J. Saunders, secretary; J. Y. V. Vernon, F. D. Goddard, Ho Fook, A. B. Rouse, C. M. G.; Burnale, H. Carvalho; J. A. Jupp, W. H. Gaskell, F. P. Heit, J. C. Peter, H. M. Tibbey, and the clerk of the Company.

The Secretary, Mr. Saunders, read the notice calling the meeting.

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen,—The special Resolution which you have just heard read may seem to you rather long and somewhat difficult to comprehend, but it has been carefully settled by our legal advisers and when studied it is really very simple. Reduced to ordinary phrases it practically means that the Society takes power to enter into partnership arrangements with other Marine Insurance Companies, to purchase shares in such companies, and generally to invest in such manner as may be determined. We have already in our Articles of Association an Investment Clause which is a sufficiently full one and would seem at first sight to authorise the purchase of shares in other Marine Insurance Companies, but we are advised that it is very doubtful if this authority is valid unless also conferred by the Memorandum of Association, and we therefore seek to alter our Memorandum by adding to the objects of the Society the further objects detailed in the Resolution. While our main reason for seeking these additional powers is to put ourselves in a position to purchase for the Society the shares of the China Traders' Insurance Company and to carry out the scheme referred to in the circular letters issued to the Society's shareholders under the date of the 29th August and the 11th October last, yet quite apart from this scheme and whether it be carried through or not, we think it very necessary that we should have these powers and that all doubt as to the validity of our Investment Clause should be removed. It will not be out of place, however, if I take this opportunity of saying a few words with reference to this proposal to purchase the shares, or rather the majority of the shares, of the China Traders' Insurance Company. Although our circulars of the 29th August and the 11th October, were very carefully worded and set out the proposal in precise terms, yet there seems to be a good deal of misapprehension in the minds of the general public as to what will be the actual effect of the scheme when carried through. First I may say that although the interests of the two companies may be amalgamated there is under the scheme no amalgamation of the two companies themselves. Each will retain its constitution and its own articles of association, its own seal and its own board of directors. Each, we hope, will retain its constituency unimpaired. Those that now insure with the China Traders need not cease to insure with the China Traders because the Society becomes a shareholder in that Company. They will still be able to get China Traders' policies and all their contracts with that Company will remain in full force. It is true that in Hongkong, in London, in Shanghai or in Yokohama they may have to come to a different door and find a different man at the receipt of custom, but that will be all the difference, and in other places where there are Mercantile Agencies we hope that these will continue to do the business of the two companies in just the same way as at present. We further hope to make such arrangements that it will be quite immaterial to everybody concerned (whether shareholders or constituents of either company), as to which company does the business. The idea is that with one set of premises and one staff instead of two sets of premises and two separate staffs the ratio of charges to premium will be considerably reduced and the ratio of profit to premium correspondingly increased, that under identical underwriting management much of the labour and money which is at present wasted in securing protection against excess lines will be saved, and that energies which are at present to some extent directed against each other in competition will in future be applied towards a common end. I am glad to inform you that we received a telegram from our London Branch last Tuesday, to the effect that, in response to a circular issued in London to shareholders there on the lines of our circular of the 11th October, and asking for an expression of opinion for or against the proposed scheme, 330 votes had been received in favour of the scheme and only one vote against, whereas only 44 votes remained unrecorded. We have not sent out voting papers here, as only the votes of shareholders at this meeting in person or by proxy have any effect in passing a special resolution, but we have proxies here from a good many shareholders in case of need so that I feel sure that the great majority of the Society's shareholders are in favour of the scheme. By the 1st December we shall know what proportion of the China Traders' shareholders accept our offer, and I have no doubt that the great majority will do so.

Mr. Jopp seconded.

The resolution was unanimously passed.

The Chairman—A confirmatory meeting will be held here at noon on Monday, the 6th of November.

COUNT Bismarck, whose appointment as Russian Minister at Tokio was announced in our telegram columns the other day, was reported at Oxford, and is no stranger to the East. He was attached to the Russian Legation at Peking when General Vigors was Minister there, and according to the *Asiatic Review* was attached to the staff of the Russian Legation when the latter visited Shanghai more than thirty years ago.

## THE KING'S BIRTHDAY CELEBRATIONS.

## THURSDAY'S PROGRAMME.

## THE PARADE.

In the general orders issued by Major-General Villiers, H.M. Commanding the Troops, under to-day's date, it is announced that the 9th instant being the day appointed for celebrating the anniversary of the Birthday of His Majesty King Edward VII., the Royal Standard will be hoisted at Headquarters House, and the Union Flag on board the Hospital ship *Meranda*.

A Royal Salute will be fired from the Saluting Battery in conformity with the Royal Navy. The troops in Garrison will parade as strong as possible on the Happy Valley. To be drawn up in two lines facing S.W. and parallel to the racing track, at 12 paces interval between units with bayonets fixed, in order of precedence of Corps, at 9.45 a.m.

Mounted Troop (H.K. V. Corps)  
Royal Garrison Artillery  
Royal Engineers  
and Royal West Kent Regiment  
H.K.S.B.R.G.A.  
Hongkong Volunteer Corps  
11th Infantry  
12th Baluchis

Mounted Troop, on the right of the line. Regiments of the Indian Army on the left of the Hongkong Volunteer Corps. The 255 guns of the H. K. S. B. R. G. A. will be on the track, on the right of the line. Bands will be massed in rear of the corps under the Bandmaster, and Royal West Kent Regiment.

The General Officer Commanding will be accompanied by his Staff and a trumpeter (to be detailed by the O. C. R. A.). They will meet him near the Golf Club at 9.45 a.m. The Garrison Police and Local Company Royal Engineers will keep the ground under the direction of the Garrison Sergeant-Major. Adjutants and Markers will be on the ground at 9.10 a.m. The troops will be moved on to, or in front of, their alignment at 9.35 a.m.

Troops from Kowloon will enter the ground by the new 4-mile track, others by the entrance near the Golf Club House. The men will be dressed in "Review Order" khaki with khaki helmets and puttees. The general staff in white (white coat, blue breeches, and boots).

The Royal Standard will be unfurled on the arrival of His Excellency the Governor on the ground.

## FITZGERALD'S TIGER.

## AT MANILA.

## PARALYZES THE AUDIENCE.

The following is taken from the *Cablenews* of the 31st October:—

Those who attended the brilliant performance of Fitzgerald Brothers' circus at the Zoila Theater Sunday night, saw one of the most thrilling sights ever witnessed outside of the jungle. The great man-eating tiger, which rides a horse in a big cage on the stage, grew suddenly ferocious and for ten minutes and more threatened momentarily to spring on the courageous trainer who put him through his paces. The audience was almost paralyzed by the danger to the man and many of the women present half fainted from the excitement of the scene. That the man escaped was due entirely to his nerve, for released a single instant from the transfixed gaze of the trainer the angry beast would have sprung on him.

The act in which the terrifying incident occurred is one of the most sensational possible. In the huge iron-barred cage an Australian horse is introduced, which is securely guarded on the back neck and belly from the teeth and claws of the tiger by swathings of metal and cloth, and goes through his task with apparently no fear of the fearsome burden he bears. The tiger is made to jump over obstacles, from the back of the horse he rides, and to leap across the ring on platforms. The trainer, armed only with the common ringmaster's whip, gives his orders by words and signs. Sunday night, for a half hour before this act the roar of the tiger, which was outside, reverberated through the hippodrome, and caused many to remark that the beast must be hungry. When his cage was drawn up beside the one on the stage he leaped into the ring and sprang on to the horse as usual. But instead of sitting quietly on the steed as was his wont, he conched himself in a threatening attitude and glared at the trainer, who was alone in the ring with him and the horse. The tiger refused to obey the man and a dozen times the horse rounded the circle with the menacing beast snarling and half-frenzied. The trainer, recognizing his peril, and armed with a whip, leaped forward and, with a cry, "Back!" and began to predict trouble. A woman sitting with a little child in her lap, opposite that occupied by Mr. Brown, Richard Cohn gave a low scream, and hurried behind the stage. She was the trainer's wife and knew his danger. The man followed the tiger every move, watching the eleventh hour contentions of the great cat with deadly interest, and now and then leaping him with his whip. The tiger buried his teeth in the cover shielding the horse, and clawed at the steed. "Round and round," and "round the clock" the horse went, apparently oblivious of the tiger's deathly gaze, and content about him. The tiger turned with each section of the ring, always taking his eye of the trainer, and the latter, time and again gave him the signal for jump. Finally the struggle became tamer. The beast would snarl, jerk forward as if he would launch himself on to the man, and then sink back as the latter pulled his whip. Outside the cage the wife, with the attendant with guns and dogs, waited for the moment when the tiger would make the effort to kill the trainer. That will and courage conquered. The tiger reluctantly went through his tricks, slowly, surely and with a threat in every look. The trainer, bristled, caled, the terrified animal ceased to cry, and then finally the huge striped feline was sent to his pen, with a flash of the whip. The man who witnessed the scene, said that he had never seen a more thrilling and dangerous performance in his life.

## TELEGRAMS.

## HONGKONG TELEGRAPH SERVICE.

## LIEN-CHAU MASSACRE.

## VICEROY RESPONSIBLE.

## TROOPS DESPATCHED TO THE SCENE.

## NEW OUTBREAK.

## U. S. CONSUL AT CANTON INTERVIEWED.

## [From Our Special Representative.]

Shamoen (Canton), 4th November, 1905.

I have been courteously accorded an interview by the Consul for the United States here.

The American Consul declares that the distribution of inflammable prints, which have reference to the boycott, is responsible indirectly for the rising at Lien-chau.

[That, of course, corroborates to a certain extent the views expressed by our Canton correspondent the other day—Ed. H.K.T.]

The missions, isolated as they are in the Two Kwang, were notified as to the dangers that encompassed them.

A strong anti-foreign feeling prevails, and is becoming more accentuated.

All those who are in any way connected with the missions, or who may be considered as stranger and anti-Chinese, have been advised to leave at once for central stations.

Publishers of newspapers, which are nothing more or less than anti-American, are distributing their sheets gratis. Ingoing junks carry the inflammatory sheets and so assist in disseminating the slanderous news.

Another curious feature is this—the Canton boycotters had the first news of the massacre on the 28th ult.

The Viceroy has been warned [our representative does not say by whom, but presumably by the U. S. Consul] that he will be held responsible for the outrage.

The American Consul has demanded efficient protection for the missions in the disturbed districts.

Four Chinese gunboats, carrying 320 soldiers, are proceeding to Ching-yuen, which is eighty miles south of Lien-chau.

An attempt was made to burn the Mission station at Yingtok, which is sixty miles south of Lien-chau, on the 26th October.

## MISSIONS PROTECTION.

## IMPERIAL EDICT.

## FULLEST REDRESS PROMISED.

## [From Our Special Representative.]

Shamoen (Canton), 4th November, 3.30 p.m.

An Imperial edict has been issued at Peking enjoining Viceroy Tsen Shun Tsen of Canton, to afford the foreign missions within his jurisdiction all protection possible.

The Chinese Government promised that the fullest redress will be made for the murder of the American missionaries at Lien-chau, and the destruction of the Mission buildings and property.

## SHIPPING AND TRAILS.

Indian (Muzumbar) steamer *Indra*, for Calcutta, will leave for the port of Calcutta on the 10th inst. The *Indra* is a fine ship, and is well fitted for the service. The *Indra* is a fine ship, and is well fitted for the service. The *Indra* is a fine ship, and is well fitted for the service.



## TELEGRAMS

## "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE

## THE MIKADO'S MUNDANCE

## TO HIS TROOPS

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Shanghai, 4th November, 11.35 a.m.

On the occasion of the Mikado's Birthday yesterday, His Imperial Majesty granted a largess of one hundred thousand yen to his forces.

## THE MANCHURIAN PROBLEM

## BARON KOMURA'S APPOINTMENT AS JAPAN'S DELEGATE

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Shanghai, 4th November, 11.35 a.m.

It is reported in Tokio that Baron Komura, Japan's Peace Plenipotentiary, has been appointed to proceed to Peking to settle the questions with the Chinese Government which have arisen over the territory of Manchuria.

(Reuters.)

## The Russian Reforms. SITUATION IN FINLAND.

LONDON, 4th November.

Civic guards have been organised in every town in Finland; at many, including Helsinki, authorities have yielded to the demand of the populace to disarm the police, and entrust the citizens with the maintenance of order.

The Governor-General of Finland has promised a deputation to resign, and the senate, after passing resolutions, practically demanding a full restoration of Finland's autonomous rights, has resigned bodily and sent a cruiser to St. Petersburg with the resolutions and resignations.

## END OF ST. PETERSBURG STRIKE.

Later.

The St. Petersburg strike committee has decided that the strike shall end to-morrow; in the meantime Russia continues seething with excitement.

The revolution in Finland is proceeding tranquilly and unresisted.

Admiral Birleff with the Black Sea squadron has returned to Sevastopol.

(Strait Times.)

## French Squadron at Genoa.

London, 27th October.

A French squadron has arrived at Genoa to attend the inauguration of the harbour extension there by King Victor Emmanuel and Queen Helena.

## The Norwegian Crown.

The Norwegian Government has asked the Storting for authority to enter into negotiations with Prince Charles of Denmark with a view of his accepting the Crown provided that a plebiscite approves of the choice.

## Finances of Macedonia.

## THE NAVAL DEMONSTRATION.

Reuter learns that the next step in the financial control of Macedonia will be that the Russian and Austro-Hungarian ambassadors will jointly have an audience of the Sultan of Turkey. The adoption of coercive measures largely depends upon the result.

Whether all of them will participate in any eventual naval demonstration is immaterial as their unity is undoubted.

The Russian Black Sea fleet sailed from Odessa for the Anatolian coast to-day.

This is believed to be in connection with the demonstration.

## Lord Rosebery Speaks.

London, 27th October.

Lord Rosebery, speaking at Stourbridge, said the Anglo-Japanese treaty was an engine of tremendous power and would probably lead to countless animosities, but with good men at the helm, we would be able to defeat all hostile combinations.

The agreement with France commanded much more unanimous assent.

He regretted the bitter animosity shown to Germany and associated therewith serious danger to peace.

## Revolutionary Russia.

Immense meetings of students, workmen, and others have been held at the University, St. Petersburg.

Revolutionary speeches were made calling for an armed rising.

At the conclusion of a council held at the Palace, the Ministers were debarred from St. Petersburg by rail. They were conveyed in the imperial yacht.

## KIDNAPING AND BLOODSHED.

There was a conflict at the Nikolaev station, St. Petersburg, between strikers and engine drivers who were furious at taking out a train. Revolvers were fired and several were killed and wounded.

## CRIMINALITY IN RUSSIA.

The editors of the St. Petersburg press are discussing the advisability of publishing anything regardless of the consequences.

## "MIKADO" DAY

## THE JAPANESE BALL

A GRAND AND BRILLIANT FUNCTION.

Truly it may be said that it has remained for Japan to show us in Hongkong what can be done in the way of entertainment, and all who saw the brilliant and spectacular scene which was presented in the City Hall last night will undoubtedly acknowledge that it was a sight not easily to be forgotten by those privileged to see it. We all know that the sons of the "Empire of the Rising Sun" (its new designation) are artists to their finger tips; but that acknowledged, it could not but make one pause in amazement at the view of the *tableau vivant* presented, when the ball was at its height, when it became known that all the multifarious arrangements, the manufacture of the "specialties" in the scheme of decoration, were the work of one short week. The delicate arrangement of dwarf trees around and about was the exclusive work of Japanese ladies of the Colony, who had only perfected themselves in this branch of art after two years of careful study. The idea of the Nikko Bridge, which first caught the eye on entering the ground-floor of the City Hall, emanated from the versatile brain of Captain Tomami, Japanese Naval Adviser, and did him and his countrymen the greatest credit.

All being in readiness, the Reception Committee, whose names we published in our last issue, took up their places in the reception-room (the old Chamber of Commerce), and had not long to wait for their guests, who came pouring in, in twos and threes and fours of a party, until there was one continuous stream of expectant trippers thronging the staircase and approaching to the Hall wherein the object of their presence was to be provided—the dancing.

## OPENING THE BALL.

His Excellency the Governor, with that consideration which marks all His Excellency's public appearances, arrived punctually at 9.30 p.m. accompanied by his aide-de-camp, Captain Arbuthnot-Lea, and his Private Secretary, Mrs. R. A. B. Ponsonby, when after the usual greetings had been exchanged, the programme was opened with the State Lancers, in which the following took part: His Excellency the Governor and Mrs. M. Noma, Consul M. Noma and Mrs. Villiers Hutton, Captain Tomami and Lady Piggott, and Major-General Villiers Hutton and Mrs. Mihara.

Other sets having been duly formed the opening ball of the *San Toy* Lancers set them all in motion.

## PROGRAMME.

- 1—Lancers.....San Toy
- 2—Valse.....Dunlop Weller
- 3—Valse.....Eldorado
- 4—Twostep.....Mouquet's Parade
- 5—Valse.....Source D'Avril
- 6—Lancers.....A Country Girl
- 7—Twostep.....Whistling Rufus
- 8—Valse.....Sobre Las Olas

## SUPPER DANCES.

- 1—Valse.....Deux
- 2—Valse.....Luna
- 3—Valse.....Savagali
- 4—Valse.....Savagali
- 5—Valse.....Savagali
- 6—Valse.....Savagali
- 7—Twostep.....Bliss Away
- 8—Lancers.....The Geisha
- 9—Valse.....Blue Danube
- 10—Valse.....Amoureux
- 11—Twostep.....At a Georgia Camp Meeting
- 12—Valse.....Mondnacht am Rhein
- 13—Valse.....Lustige Bruder
- 14—Twostep.....Hiawatha

## THE SUPPER.

On the stroke of the mid-night the strains of "The Roast Beef of Old England" announced that all was in readiness for the hungry trippers to enjoy an interlude in which to partake of such substantial refreshments as they needed to carry them through the further pleasurable work of "tripping the light fantastic toe" so long as their energies and the Band's powers held up.

A procession was then formed to the supper-room, elegantly decorated and laid out in St. George's Hall, His Excellency the Governor, Sir Matthew Nathan, leading the way with Mrs. M. Noma, followed by Major-General Villiers Hutton with Mrs. Mihara, Captain Tomami and Lady Piggott, Admiral Kiesel and Lady Berkeley, Hon. Mr. W. Sercombe Smith and Mrs. Arima, Hon. Mr. W. Chatham and Mrs. Clark, Hon. Mr. Dickinson and Mrs. Matsuda, who took their places in the order named to the right of His Excellency the Governor. On His Excellency's left were Mr. M. Noma and Mrs. Villiers Hutton, Admiral Richard and Mrs. Williams, Sir Francis Piggott and Mrs. Minami, Commodore Williams and Mrs. Chatham, Sir Henry Berkeley and Mrs. Kondo, Hon. Dr. F. Clark and Mrs. Hrol, Sir Paul Chater and Mrs. Dickson, some 200 others taking places at the other tables. The following was the menu then discussed elegantly laid out and served by a local hotel:

## MENU.

- Roast Beef
- Cold Fish à la Mayonnaise
- Pâté de Foie Gras en Aspic
- Cold Chicken
- York Ham
- Roast Quail
- Roast Leg of Mutton
- Gooseberry Jelly
- Apricot Jelly
- Pear Jelly
- Chocolate Ice Cream
- Vanilla Ice Cream
- Assorted Cakes
- Fruits in Season
- Tea
- Coffee
- Cheese and Crackers

## THE DANCE PROGRAMME.

The programmes were very prettily designed by Mr. H. Yano, and showed the Emperor's emblem, the 16-pointed chrysanthemum, emblazoned to gold with the national flag of the Empire crossed below and surrounded by white chrysanthemums, the legend "Mikado Ball," and November, 1905, the word came sailing of similar design.

We learn that the Japanese ladies, who took part in the dancing have been anxiously studying and practicing the English dances for the past week, and the short training enabled them to do their parts with admirable grace and precision.

The function was kept up in all its liveliness till the very wee hours, away the twilight, and it was only the irritating memory that ferries and trains, like tide and time, wait for no man, that caused the guests to sit away at the height of their enjoyment, all expressing the unanimous opinion that the ball had been an unqualified success, and the most enjoyable function ever provided in Hongkong for many a long year, while "Banzais, Banzais" were heard on every side as the regretful guests slowly, but by no means silently, drifted away.

## THE BALL FROM WITHIN.

A BRITISHER'S VIEW.

Japan is not a dancing nation, and consequently a Japanese ball is something in the nature of a paradox. But true to their character for thoroughness, the Japanese made their "Mikado Ball" a colossal success. It was only a fortnight ago that the idea of giving a ball to Hongkong was suggested. A few of the leading Japanese residents got together and money being no object, it was decided that the proclamation of peace and the Emperor's Birthday should be celebrated together. Now a ball is a strictly European idea; calisthenics and deportment are not taught in the schools of Japan for the simple reason that every Japanese is a pocket edition of Lord Chesterfield and an up-to-date Beau Brummell. But having decided on a ball, no half measures were allowed.

Last night, in the smoking room, a Japanese sporting a spig of Cambridge blue in his coat, said to me—"You know we can't dance very well." "Oh, that's all right," I said. "I'm not a dancing man myself." He persisted—"The hardest work I've had for a fortnight has been learning dancing." For a fortnight the Japanese community has been whirling through the mazes of the waltz and doing the one-two-three of Grasshopper's creation; the police, and not a soul knew anything about it. Is it not characteristic of the Japanese that they should have gone to the trouble of learning how to dance, and expected to be proficient at the end of a fortnight? I hesitatingly suggested that friends of mine who were in the ball had been dancing for fourteen years instead of fourteen days and they could not dance yet. "Of course, that is heresy, and it is only in a smoking room that the idea could be mooted. But, like the sailor who tried to rhyme and couldn't, it's a fact, whether it's prose or poetry."

A young Japanese—by the way how is it that all Japanese speak English so accurately, so pedantically, if I may be allowed to use the word in its proper sense as meaning a precision—said to me shortly after I arrived—"Now, don't blame us; whatever you want and we have you can have." Naturally, I said I was overwhelmed. But the Japanese gentleman who said he was in charge of the room and kept an eye on some West Kent officers, as if he expected to see them having a scrap or picking pockets, insisted that I must want something. So he said "Whisky-soda." That was the keynote, for whenever a Japanese friend forgets a word, he says "Whisky-soda." His Excellency the Governor came early; one remembered the Taft-night when people stood against railings and leaned up to trees for weary hours waiting for the gubernatorial party—and Alice. This time Sir Matthew was on time, because, I suppose, he had not to consult the post-prandial proclivities of a democratic Republican. Now, those who have met His Excellency at ordinary times are all strongly impressed with his business-like way. A witicism would be absolutely foreign to his nature at such times—a joke would mean ten years' hard—See him at a Japanese ball! See him and a Japanese lady leading the crowd of dancers, and you see another man. With all his orders and decorations, Sir Matthew Nathan was the most joyous man at the ball. He romped through a set of lancers like a schoolboy; even his aide-de-camp petered out when matched against the high spirits of the Governor.

Captain Tomami, that quiet, intelligent officer of Japan's navy, whom you have rightly described as inscrutable, was a host in himself. A breast covered with orders, which glittered and flashed in the light, a fine presence, and a charming smile, Captain Tomami lived; one might think, for the guests. While Mr. Noma, the Consul, ran hither and thither inventing ways of entertainment. Two naval officers, an artilleryman, Mrs. Noma and the head of the Specie Bank—to say nothing of the journalist—were the last to leave, and it was only under stern orders that Mr. Noma desisted from his attempt to enliven the guests.

A group of Civil Servants were standing at the only open space on the balcony—all the rest were occupied with Cupid's bowers, and the little rascal was busy last night—when a lantern fell. It burned rapidly, but those who say that a Civil Servant does not earn his salary should be condemned to purgatory forthwith. One Civil Servant, who is noted for his height, rushed into a "bower" captured the blazing scroll and gallantly trampled upon it. It was a sight for the gods. To see a Civil Servant working for the fun of the thing was worth the money expended on pumps and dress ties.

We are accustomed to hear that our friends the French are great on dancing. That is because those of us who are entering the scene and yellow, remember the Moulin Rouge. But last night the officers of the *Montevideo* were not a dancing set. They enjoyed themselves quietly in the card-rooms, and they can play Bridge. One, younger than a lieutenant, danced every dance on the programme, even to the super-dances, Pierre Loti—he looked like Pierre Loti—haunted the "bowers" and was a great success. Altogether the ball was a grand success. People were only wondering last night what the St. Andrew's people were saying, and how they would scold the Japanese ball. This much is certain: the Japanese in Hongkong have a command of the use of (dancing) which formerly existed, and prove that to see an Americanized, they are "no longer" what they came to giving a ball.

## COMMERCIAL

## WEEKLY SHARE REPORT

In their report of the 3rd inst., Messrs. Benjamin, Kelly and Potts review the share business for the week as follows:—During the week under notice, the market has ruled very quiet; only a small business has been transacted, and rates generally have undergone no material change.

Banking.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks ruled quiet throughout the week, but towards the close the market has become decidedly stronger and shares are in demand at 90s. The London quotation is 29s. Nationals are without change.

Marine Insurance.—Unions have advanced to 750 and have been disposed of at this price. China Traders have changed hands at 50s and 55s and now close with buyers at 50s. Canton are still obtainable at 330 and North China have inquiries at 11s. 9d.

Fire Insurance.—China Fires are steady at 83s, and Hongkong Fires continue weak at 53s.

Shipping.—Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboats are without business and can be obtained at 20s. Indo-China remain quiet at 95s. China and Manilla have improved and are required for 45s. Douglas Steamships can be placed at 83s. Star Ferries are offering at 33s for the old and at 35s for the new shares. Shell Transports have risen to 25s. Taku Tugs are wanted at 11s. 3d.

Refineries.—China Sugars have still further depreciated and shares are in the market at 22s. Other stocks under this head are unchanged.

Mining.—Chinese Engineerings have been sold and are in further request at 11s. 3d. The 10s. 6d. of 1s. 10d. just paid in Shanghai. Rauba are firm at 53s and Orientals are still quoted at G. 51s.

Docks, Wharves at Godown.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks remain in demand at 180s. Franchises have hardened and can be placed at 11s. 14s. Kowloon Wharves are wanted at the advanced rate of 100s. Shanghai and Hongkong Wharves have been done and more shares are required for 11s. 15s.

Land, Hotels and Buildings.—Hongkong Lands have been sold at 125s and further shares are wanted. Hongkong Hotels, after sales at 14s, are asked for at the rate. Astor House Hotels (Shanghai) have changed hands at 52s and 58s. Tientsin Astor House Hotels are in demand at 11s. 12s ex the interim dividend of 11s. 5d. paid on the 21st ultimo. Hotel des Colonies paid an interim dividend of 11s. 100s in Shanghai on the 1st instant and we make the closing quotation 11s. 17s. Further transactions in Hongkong's Cotton Mills.—There is nothing doing and quotations remain unchanged.

Miscellaneous.—Green Island Cements are steady at 29s. A. S. Watson are offering at 51s. Electrics have buyers at 51s for the old and sellers at 54s for the new shares. Dairy Farms are wanted at 17s and China Provident can be placed at 30s. China Borneo are on offer at 31s. Steam Laundries have changed ownership at 53s and there are further inquiries. Langkai has strengthened and sales are reported in the North at 11s. 24s.

## YARN MARKET.

In their report, dated 3rd instant, Messrs. James B. Pett and Co. write:—The quiet and dull tone of our Yarn market reported in our last circular continued throughout the whole of the fortnight under review. The importers were hasty sellers even at a concession on last Mail's prices, as big lots are pouring in, augmenting the previous heavy unsold stock in first hands, and the Chinese dealers confine their purchases to their actual requirements only. Prices in all counts and descriptions (except in No. 20s) have declined from fifty cents to a dollar per bale, and even this decline had not the effect of a healthy sale here. Reports from the consuming districts are far from encouraging, and hence the slackness of demand.—The Chinese dealers are underselling their previous purchases amongst themselves at even lower rates than the prices quoted in this circular, as the time of their clearances is running short. The tightness of money amongst the Chinese had also a great effect in checking business. Looking at the unsold stock in first hands, and the uncleaned stock in the hands of the Chinese dealers, a rise in prices is not expected in the near future.

The stock of No. 20s being too small in the hands of the Chinese dealers, operators purchased a good lot of selected threads at last Mail's prices. They are still inquired for, at current rates.

No. 10s. seems to be out of favour, only one parcel changed hands at a dollar lower.

A moderate business is reported in selected threads of No. 12s. at a decline of from fifty cents to a dollar per bale. Others are out of favour.

The heavy unsold stock of No. 10s. had greatly retarded business, and a concession of about one dollar brought a few of the Chinese dealers in the market, and a very trifling business is reported.

No. 8s. still remains neglected. A few selected threads of No. 6s. moved at last Mail's prices or a shade lower.

The market closes dull and quiet. Sales during the past fortnight comprised of about 50 bales of No. 6s.; 875 bales of No. 10s.; 625 bales of No. 12s.; 50 bales of No. 16s.; and 1,450 bales of No. 20s.; in all about 3,050 bales.

Arrivals during the fortnight per steamers *Catherine Ahear* and *Gregory Ahear* (from Calcutta), and *Cunliffe* and *Bengal* (from Bombay), amount to about 64,328 bales for Hongkong, and about 14,763 bales for Shanghai.

It is also reported that out of the arrivals for this port, about 3,000 bales are of forward sales contracted.

Shipments to Shanghai and the Northern Ports amount to about 4,000 bales.

The Unsold Stock is estimated at about 62,000 bales.

Local Yarn:—No sales reported.

Japanese Yarn:—No sales reported.

Exchange.—We quote to-day on India, at Rs. 148 per cent.; London, at 12s. 11d.; Shanghai, at 11s. 7d. Silver 28 15.16d.

## TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

London—Bank T.T. .... 11/11 13/16  
Do. demand ..... 11/11 13/16  
Do. 4 months sight ..... 11/11 13/16  
France—Bank T.T. .... 240/0 3/16  
America—Bank T.T. .... 40/0 3/16  
Germany—Bank T.T. .... 20/0 3/16  
India T.T. .... 148/0 3/16  
Do. demand ..... 148/0 3/16  
Shanghai—Bank T.T. .... 7/11 13/16  
Singapore T.T. .... 7/11 13/16  
Japan—Bank T.T. .... 97/0 3/16  
Yen—Bank T.T. .... 110/0 3/16  
2 months sight L.C. .... 20 5/16  
3 months sight L.C. .... 20 5/16  
30 days sight S.S. .... 20 5/16  
1 month sight S.S. .... 20 5/16  
20 days sight S.S. .... 20 5/16  
2 months sight S.S. .... 20 5/16  
3 months sight S.S. .... 20 5/16  
30 days sight S.S. .... 20 5/16  
1 month sight S.S. .... 20 5/16  
2 months sight S.S. .... 20 5/16  
3 months sight S.S. .... 20 5/16

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Marine Insurance.—Unions have advanced to 750 and have been disposed of at this price. China Traders have changed hands at 50s and 55s and now close with buyers at 50s. Canton are still obtainable at 330 and North China have inquiries at 11s. 9d.

Fire Insurance.—China Fires are steady at 83s, and Hongkong Fires continue weak at 53s.

Shipping.—Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboats are without business and can be obtained at 20s. Indo-China remain quiet at 95s. China and Manilla have improved and are required for 45s. Douglas Steamships can be placed at 83s. Star Ferries are offering at 33s for the old and at 35s for the new shares. Shell Transports have risen to 25s. Taku Tugs are wanted at 11s. 3d.

Refineries.—China Sugars have still further depreciated and shares are in the market at 22s. Other stocks under this head are unchanged.

Mining.—Chinese Engineerings have been sold and are in further request at 11s. 3d. The 10s. 6d. of 1s. 10d. just paid in Shanghai. Rauba are firm at 53s and Orientals are still quoted at G. 51s.

Docks, Wharves at Godown.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks remain in demand at 180s. Franchises have hardened and can be placed at 11s. 14s. Kowloon Wharves are wanted at the advanced rate of 100s. Shanghai and Hongkong Wharves have been done and more shares are required for 11s. 15s.

Land, Hotels and Buildings.—Hongkong Lands have been sold at 125s and further shares are wanted. Hongkong Hotels, after sales at 14s, are asked for at the rate. Astor House Hotels (Shanghai) have changed hands at 52s and 58s. Tientsin Astor House Hotels are in demand at 11s. 12s ex the interim dividend of 11s. 5d. paid on the 21st ultimo. Hotel des Colonies paid an interim dividend of 11s. 100s in Shanghai on the 1st instant and we make the closing quotation 11s. 17s. Further transactions in Hongkong's Cotton Mills.—There is nothing doing and quotations remain unchanged.

Miscellaneous.—Green Island Cements are steady at 29s. A. S. Watson are offering at 51s. Electrics have buyers at 51s for the old and sellers at 54s for the new shares. Dairy Farms are wanted at 17s and China Provident can be placed at 30s. China Borneo are on offer at 31s. Steam Laundries have changed ownership at 53s and there are further inquiries. Langkai has strengthened and sales are reported in the North at 11s. 24s.

## YARN MARKET.

In their report, dated 3rd instant, Messrs. James B. Pett and Co. write:—The quiet and dull tone of our Yarn market reported in our last circular continued throughout the whole of the fortnight under review. The importers were hasty sellers even at a concession on last Mail's prices, as big lots are pouring in, augmenting the previous heavy unsold stock in first hands, and the Chinese dealers confine their purchases to their actual requirements only. Prices in all counts and descriptions (except in No. 20s) have declined from fifty cents to a dollar per bale, and even this decline had not the effect of a healthy sale here. Reports from the consuming districts are far from encouraging, and hence the slackness of demand.—The Chinese dealers are underselling their previous purchases amongst themselves at even lower rates than the prices quoted in this circular, as the time of their clearances is running short. The tightness of money amongst the Chinese had also a great effect in checking business. Looking at the unsold stock in first hands, and the uncleaned stock in the hands of the Chinese dealers, a rise in prices is not expected in the near future.

The stock of No. 20s being too small in the hands of the Chinese dealers, operators purchased a good lot of selected threads at last Mail's prices. They are still inquired for, at current rates.

No. 10s. seems to be out of favour, only one parcel changed hands at a dollar lower.

A moderate business is reported in selected threads of No. 12s. at a decline of from fifty cents to a dollar per bale. Others are out of favour.

The heavy unsold stock of No. 10s. had greatly retarded business, and a concession of about one dollar brought a few of the Chinese dealers in the market, and a very trifling business is reported.

No. 8s. still remains neglected. A few selected threads of No. 6s. moved at last Mail's prices or a shade lower.

The market closes dull and quiet. Sales during the past fortnight comprised of about 50 bales of No. 6s.; 875 bales of No. 10s.; 625 bales of No. 12s.; 50 bales of No. 16s.; and 1,450 bales of No. 20s.; in all about 3,050 bales.

Arrivals during the fortnight per steamers *Catherine Ahear* and *Gregory Ahear* (from Calcutta), and *Cunliffe* and *Bengal* (from Bombay), amount to about 64,328 bales for Hongkong, and about 14,763 bales for Shanghai.

It is also reported that out of the arrivals for this port, about 3,000 bales are of forward sales contracted.

Shipments to Shanghai and the Northern Ports amount to about 4,000 bales.

The Unsold Stock is estimated at about 62,000 bales.

Local Yarn:—No sales reported.

Japanese Yarn:—No sales reported.

Exchange.—We quote to-day on India, at Rs. 148 per cent.; London, at 12s. 11d.; Shanghai, at 11s. 7d. Silver 28 15.16d.

## TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

London—Bank T.T. .... 11/11 13/16  
Do. demand ..... 11/11 13/16  
Do. 4 months sight ..... 11/11 13/16  
France—Bank T.T. .... 240/0 3/16  
America—Bank T.T. .... 40/0 3/16  
Germany—Bank T.T. .... 20/0 3/16  
India T.T. .... 148/0 3/16  
Do. demand ..... 148/0 3/16  
Shanghai—Bank T.T. .... 7/11 13/16  
Singapore T.T. .... 7/11 13/16  
Japan—Bank T.T. .... 97/0 3/16  
Yen—Bank T.T. .... 110/0 3/16  
2 months sight L.C. .... 20 5/16  
3 months sight L.C. .... 20 5/16  
30 days sight S.S. .... 20 5/16  
1 month sight S.S. .... 20 5/16  
20 days sight S.S. .... 20 5/16  
2 months sight S.S. .... 20 5/16  
3 months sight S.S. .... 20 5/16

## Intimations

## THE

## ROBINSON PLANO COMPANY, LD.

## 60 NEW PIANOS arrived for our NEW STORE.

Bechstein,  
Steinway,  
Winkelmann,  
Krause,  
Hauke,



## Shipping—Steamers.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAV. CO., LD.

## JOINT SERVICES.

FORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS FOR LONDON AND CONTINENT.  
MONTHLY SAILINGS FOR LIVERPOOL.TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR ALL EUROPEAN,  
NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN, WEST AUSTRALIAN, JAVA  
AND SUMATRA PORTS.

## EUROPEAN SERVICE.

## OUTWARD.

FROM	STEAMERS	DUE
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"PINGSUEY"	6th November.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"GLAUCUS"	8th "
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"HYSON"	21st "
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"PRIAM"	26th "
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"OANFA"	29th "
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"AJAX"	5th December.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"HUICHOW"	5th "
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"IDOMENEUS"	12th "

S.S. "Glaucus" left Singapore at daylight on the 3rd inst., and is due here on the 8th.

## HOMeward.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
LONDON, AMSTERDAM & ANTWERP	"MACHAON"	8th November.
LONDON, AMSTERDAM & ANTWERP	"KINTUCK"	21st "
* GENOA, MARSEILLES & LPOOL	"CALCHAS"	24th "
LONDON, AMSTERDAM & ANTWERP	"DEUCALION"	5th December.
AMSTERDAM, LONDON & ANTWERP	"HECTOR"	19th "
* GENOA, MARSEILLES & LPOOL	"GLAUCUS"	20th "

\* Taking Cargo for Liverpool at London Rates.

## TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

OPERATING IN CONJUNCTION WITH

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

AND TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO ALL  
OVERLAND COMMON POINTS IN THE UNITED STATES  
OF AMERICA AND CANADA.

## EASTWARD.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA, and all PACIFIC COAST PORTS, via NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"PINGSUEY"	7th November.
	"OANFA"	1st December.

## WESTWARD.

FROM	STEAMERS	DUE
TACOMA, SEATTLE, VICTORIA and PACIFIC COAST	"MACHAON"	5th November.

For Freight, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 4th November, 1905.

## CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
VOKOHAMA and KOBE	"TSINAN"	5th November.
SHANGHAI and CHINKIANG	"HANYANG"	7th "
MANILA	"TAMING"	7th "
CEBU and ILOILO	"BUNGKANG"	8th "
SWATOW, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN	"KANSU"	14th "
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, PORT DAR- WIN, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOK- TOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRIS- BANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	"TSINAN"	29th "

\* Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

\* The Attention of Passengers is directed to the Superior Accommodation offered by these  
steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Unrivalled table. A duly  
qualified Surgeon is carried.\* Taking Cargo and Passengers at through Rates for all New Zealand and other Australian  
Ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 4th November, 1905.

## HONGKONG—MANILA.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers  
between Hongkong and Manila.—Saloon amidships—Electric  
Light—Perfect Cuisine—Surgeon and Stewardess carried.  
—All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of  
Passengers.CHINA AND MANILA  
STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

Steamship.	Tons.	Captain.	For	Sailing Dates.
RUBI	2540	A. H. Nottley	MANILA	SATURDAY, 11th Nov., at Noon.
ZAFIRO	2540	R. Rodger	"	SATURDAY, 18th Nov., at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,  
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 4th November, 1905.

## HONGKONG—NEW YORK.

AMERICAN ASIATIC  
STEAMSHIP CO.FOR NEW YORK via PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.  
(With Liberty to Call at the Malabar Coast).

Steamship	About
"INDRANI"	FRIDAY, 15th December.

For Freight and further information, apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,  
General Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd October, 1905.

## BOO CHEONG,

STATIONER AND PAPER MERCHANT,  
No. 10, FORTINGER STREET.HAS Always on hand all varieties of  
Stationery, Printing and Note Papers,  
Copying Presses, also Automatic Cyclopedia  
and Elms Duplicate.

Hongkong, 31st February, 1905.

## NOTICE.

THE Public are hereby informed that no  
change has been made in the Rates of  
Subscription to the Hongkong Telegraph and  
they are warned against paying more than  
TEN CENTS (10 cts.) per Single Copy.THE MANAGER,  
Hongkong Telegraph Co., Ltd.  
Hongkong, 20th September, 1905.

## Shipping—Steamers.

## HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "WING CHAI,"  
Captain T. AUSTIN, R.M.N.THIS Steamer departs from Hongkong on  
Week Days, at 5 A.M. and on Sundays  
at 8.30 A.M. Departs from Macao on Week  
Days at 2.30 P.M. and on Sundays at 5.30 P.M.  
(if tide permits).FARES.—Week Days, 1st Class, including  
Cabin and servant, Single \$1; Return Ticket,  
\$1.50; 2nd Class, \$1; 3rd Class, 50 cents.  
Every Sunday will be an Excursion, at the  
following rates.—1st and 2nd Class, Single  
Ticket, \$1; Return, \$2; 3rd Class, Single,  
50 cents; Return, 75 cents; Steerage, 10 cents.  
Breakfast, Tiffin and Dinner can be supplied  
either on Board, or at the Macao Hotel, for  
returning passengers only, at an extra charge  
of \$2.On Sundays, passengers desiring to have a  
Private Cabin which has accommodation for  
two or more passengers, will be charged \$3  
extra.  
First Class Passengers, who do not care to  
return on the Excursion Sunday, will be allowed  
to do so the following day (Monday) on pro-  
duction of the Return Half Ticket. Should  
the Steamer not run on the Monday, owing to  
the Boiler cleaning, due notice will be given  
by the Captain, and the Half Ticket will be  
available for the following day.The Steamer is lit throughout by Electricity.  
The Steamer's wharf at Hongkong is at the  
Western end of Wing Lok Street.MING ON & Co.,  
2nd Floor, No. 16, Victoria Street.  
Hongkong, 9th October, 1905.

## STEAM TO CANTON.

THE New Twin Screw Steel Steamers.

Tons Captain

"KWONG CHOW" 1,309 T. R. MEAD.

"KWONG TUNG" 1,338 H. W. WALKER.

Leave Hongkong for Canton at 9 every  
evening (Saturday excepted).Leave Canton for Hongkong about 5.30  
o'clock every evening (Sunday excepted).These Fine New Steamers have unexcelled  
Accommodation for First Class Passengers and  
are lit throughout by Electricity. Electric Fans  
in First Class Cabin.

Passage Fare—Single Journey .54

Meals .10 each.

The Company's Wharf is a short distance  
West of the Harbour Master's Office.SHUI ON S.S. CO., LD., and  
YUEN ON S.S. CO., LD.,  
No. 8, Queen's Road West.

Hongkong, 23rd August, 1905.

## INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

(PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

For	Steamship	On
SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW	CHUNSHANG	TUESDAY, 7th Nov., Daylight.
SHANGHAI	HANGSANG	WEDNESDAY, 8th Nov., 4 P.M.
TIENTSIN VIA SWATOW & CHEFOO	WOSANG	THURSDAY, 9th Nov., Daylight.
KOBE	HUENSANG	FRIDAY, 10th Nov., 3 P.M.
MANILA	YUENSANG	FRIDAY, 10th Nov., 4 P.M.
SGAPORE, SRABAYA & SAMARANG	FOOSHING	SATURDAY, 11th Nov., 3 P.M.
SGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	NAMSANG	TUESDAY, 14th Nov., 3 P.M.

\* Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Chefoo, Tientsin, Newchwang and Yangtze Ports.

\* These Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted  
throughout with Electric Light.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.,  
General Managers.

Hongkong, 3rd November, 1905.

## PORTLAND &amp; ASIATIC STEAMSHIP CO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG, via SHANGHAI, INLAND  
SEA OF JAPAN, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

## PORTLAND, OREGON,

OPERATING IN CONNECTION WITH

## THE OREGON RAILROAD AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

Steamship	Tons	Captain	To Sail at Daylight on
"ARABIA"	4,483	Meisenhain	November 10th, 1905.
"ARAGONIA"	5,198	Ernst	November 20th, "
"NICOMEDIA"	4,370	Wagemann	December 22nd, "
"NUMANTIA"	4,370	Feldmann	January 7th, 1906.

The S.S. "Arabia" left Yokohama on the 23rd ultimo, and is due to arrive in Hongkong on or  
about the 4th instant.Through Bills of Lading issued to Pacific Coast Ports and all Eastern, Canadian and  
United States Ports. For through rates of Freight and further information, communicate  
with or apply to

S. SILVERSTONE, Acting General Agent.

## "BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR LONDON AND ANTWERP.

THE Steamship

"BENALDER,"

Captain McIntosh, will be despatched as above,  
on or about WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant.To be followed by S.S. "BENMOHR" in  
fortnight later.

For Freight, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 3rd November, 1905.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAM-  
SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE,

(Calling at Manila, Timor, Port Darwin and  
Queensland Ports, and taking through Cargo to  
Adelaide, New Zealand, Tasmania, &c.)

THE Steamship

"EASTERN,"

Captain Powell, will be despatched for the at  
Ports, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at  
Noon.This well-known Steamer is specially fitted  
for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Cham-  
ber which ensures the supply of Fresh Pro-  
visions, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage.This Steamer is installed throughout with  
the Electric Light.A duly qualified Surgeon and Stewardess  
are carried.N.B.—To ensure the additional comfort of  
passengers the Steamers of the Company have  
electric fans fitted in staterooms.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 3rd November, 1905.

## EXCURSION TRIP TO MACAO.

S.S. "KWONG CHOW"

WILL leave Hongkong every SATUR-  
DAY, at 6 P.M., and return from Macao  
at 10 A.M. on SUNDAY.Passengers desiring to remain longer in  
Macao may return by the S.S. "KWONG  
TUNG" which will leave Macao on Sunday at  
2 P.M.Fares.—1st class single \$1.50 with Cabin \$2.00  
return 2.00 " 3.00  
2nd class single 1.00 " return 1.50

## S.S. "KWONG TUNG"

WILL leave Hongkong every SUNDAY,  
at 9 P.M., and return from Macao  
at 9 A.M., at 8.30 A.M., and return from Macao  
at 2 P.M.Fares.—1st class single \$1.00 with Cabin \$2.00  
return 2.00 " 3.00  
2nd class single 80 cents, return 1.50

BREAKFAST, TIPPIN AND DINNER \$1 EACH.

The Wharf in Hongkong is a short distance  
West of the Harbour Master's Office.

For further Particulars apply to the

SHUI ON S.S. CO., LD.,  
AND  
YUEN ON S.S. CO., LD.,  
No. 8, Queen's Road West, or to  
Messrs. HERBERT DENT & Co.,  
Agents,  
Canton and Macao.

Hongkong, 28th September, 1905.

## HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.

REGULAR SERVICE.

HONGKONG—VLADIVOSTOCK,  
(CALLING AT NAGASAKI).

Next Sailing

THE Steamship

"ITHAKA,"

Captain Eckhorn, about middle of November.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,  
Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 2nd November, 1905.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE  
TO NEW YORK,VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL,  
(With Liberty to Call at Malabar Coast).

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

Steamship About

"WRAY CASTLE" 11th November.

"CHAZEE" to follow.

"LOTHIAN" to follow.

For Freight and further information, apply  
toDODWELL & Co., LIMITED,  
Agents

Hongkong, 26th October, 1905.

## Intimation.

## THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

1, ICE HOUSE ROAD,  
HONGKONG.

CABLE ADDRESS.—Telegraph, Hongkong.

THE leading English Newspaper in China  
Also widely circulated in Japan, Cochinchina,  
China, Ceylon, India and the Far East  
generally.A daily newspaper with weekly edition  
published for despatch by the homeward mail  
The daily is recommended as more generally  
suitable, except for subscribers in Europe or  
America.A special feature is made of full and accu-  
rate reports of local occurrences, and of mat-  
ters of general interest.

## ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT.

The Hongkong Telegraph is the best  
medium for advertising in China. It circulates  
largely among all classes of the community,  
is the largest daily newspaper and has a  
wider circulation than any journal in the Far  
East.Special attention given to effectively display-  
ing advertisements.The type used as a standard for setting  
advertisements is similar to this, unless we are  
instructed to display the advertisement, when  
any effective style of type will be adopted.  
This standard runs exactly eight lines to the  
inch, and about eight words to the line.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Notices of Births, Deaths, and Marriages  
\$1 each insertion in the Daily and Weekly.

## CONTRACT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Special Rates for standing advertisements  
can be ascertained from the Manager.  
Advertisements for the Daily should reach  
the Hongkong Telegraph Office not later than  
noon of the day they are intended to appear.  
Unless otherwise specified all advertisements  
will be repeated and charged for until counter-  
manded.

## JOBING DEPARTMENT.

Job Printing of all descriptions undertaken.

## PAMPHLETS.

## CARDS.

## STROULA.

## EXPRESS.

All job printing is done under European  
supervision, well turned out, free from errors,  
and remarkably cheap at

## THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH

## OFFICE.

Estimates given for all classes of work on  
application to

## THE MANAGER,

HONGKONG TELEGRAPH CO., LD.

1, Ice House Road,  
Hongkong.

## "ANOTHER BABYLON"

## DECLINE AND FALL OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

The Rev. Richard Glover, Rector of Wotton,  
Dorking, is of opinion that pleasure and sport  
are fast becoming England's idols, and that she  
will soon have to take "farewell, a long farewell,  
to all her greatness." Writing to the Standard,  
he says—Gibbon, in his "Decline and Fall of the Ro-  
man Empire," clearly shows that that decline  
began simultaneously with her lapse into luxury  
and the games of the amphitheatre, which natu-  
rally became more and more brutal and in-  
"Quo Vadis," Sienkiewicz powerfully illus-  
trates the same sad fact. He makes a typical  
Roman say, "We have conquered the world,  
and we have a right to amuse ourselves." It has  
been truly remarked, "When that spirit grew  
up, Rome tottered to irrevocable ruin." It was  
the same with all the ancient empires. Only  
to notice the case of Babylon, the prophet of  
God indicated this as the cause of the ruin of  
this "Lady of the Kingdoms." Forfeiting her  
coming retribution, he said—"Therefore hear this, thou that art given to pleasure  
that dwellest carelessly; and thou followest a prophecy of  
doom (the still of).And its bare sands will tell us whether that  
was a brutum fulmen. And with regard to  
another Babylon, of probably future fall, the  
"mighty angel which said, 'Thus with violence  
shall that great city Babylon be thrown down  
and shall be found no more at all.'" Indicated  
in his following words that luxury and the love  
of pleasure will be the cause of her ruin (Rev.  
xviii. 21-23). It would be well if our nation  
would give heed to these warning notes of  
Holy Scripture in these days, when six days in  
the week are not enough for the pursuit of  
pleasure among our wealthier classes, but they  
must even devote God's holy day of rest to it,  
and crowd our roads with their hideous motors,  
and our rivers with their boats and steam  
launches, and when even our lower classes are  
following their bad example, and having their  
bands and concerts and cricket and football on  
that sacred day. But though such people may  
not be much impressed by the prophets of  
Scripture, they might perhaps lend an ear to  
some of their own poets, and therefore, I have  
thought it might be very reasonable if you  
would allow me to refer to some of their moni-  
tions. First let them hear Shakespeare by the  
mouth of Wolsey in the well-known passage  
beginning—I have ventured,  
Like little wanton boys that swim on bladders,  
This many summers in a sea of glory;  
But far beyond my depth.Let them hear Goldsmith, in "Deserted  
Village," show how—Toiling pleasure sickens into pain;  
And even while Fashion's brightest arts decoy,  
The heart distrusting asks, if this be joy?Around the world each needful product flies,  
For all the luxuries the world supplies;  
While thus the land adorns for pleasure all,In barren splendour feebly waits the fall  
See ten thousand baneful arts combined  
To pamper luxury and thin mankind.Specially should they read the noble apo-  
strophe beginning "O Luxury!" etc.—O Luxury! thou cursed by Heaven's decree,  
How ill exchanged are things like these for thee!How do thy potions, with insidious joy,  
Diffuse their pleasures only to destroy!Let them listen to Cowper (and it would be  
well for England, if a taste for his poetry  
should revive). Referring to the inspired pro-  
phet who from similar signs wept at the  
thought of Israel's approaching fall, he sings  
in "Exposition" of how—Pleasure is deaf when told of future pain,  
And sounds prophetic are too rough to suit  
Ears long accustomed to the pleasing lute.

And how—

Pleasure over-valued, and his grace despised,  
Provokes the vengeance of his righteous hand.  
To pour down wrath upon a thankless land.Not only, however, are luxury and the idola-  
try of pleasure the sure signs of incipient decay  
in our nation, but, as in Israel's case, uncon-  
sciously with them are to be discovered the  
symptoms of formal and gaudy ceremonialism  
in religion on one side in the Church, and of a  
most subversive rationalism on the other. And  
very appropriate just now are the last words of  
his that I would refer to, but the whole passage  
in the same poem is of timely interest. I  
mean the passage beginning—When nations are to perish in their sin,  
'Tis in the Church the leprosy begins."Ill for England if the Vanity Fair-like din  
with which her ears are so full should lead her  
to be deaf to these salutary warnings of her  
own prophet-poets, and many such are uttered  
by Crabbe, Wordsworth, and Tennyson.We are given some particulars of the impend-  
ing creation of an Austro-Chinese Bank,  
already announced. The main object of this  
bank will be to facilitate and extend the export  
trade from Austria-Hungary to China. The  
initiative in the matter is said to have been  
taken by the Minister-President, and the  
transaction is being managed by representatives  
of the leading Viennese banks. The capital  
called for in the original project is stated to be  
from £800,000 to £1,000,000, of which, however,  
not more than one-fourth will be paid up at  
first. The shares will be divided among the  
participating banks, and it is possible that some  
may also be taken by the Imperial Government.  
The new venture is to have its headquarters at  
Vienna, and branches at the principal com-  
mercial centres in China. It is being model-  
led on the lines of the Deutsch-Asiatische  
Bank, of Berlin, and in view of that close  
financial relations subsisting between the  
Austrian and German Austro-Hungarian  
not improbable that the Austro-Chinese Bank  
will be found to serve as a useful







## Intimation.

## THE HONGKONG FROZEN FOOD SUPPLY.

THE DEPOT OPENS AT 6 A.M.

The following are in Stock:—

## PRIME AUSTRALIAN BEEF, MUTTON, LAMB, PORK AND VEAL, DAIRY FARM FED PORK.

Bacon, Best Wiltshire ..... \$3.70 per lb  
 Capons, Dairy Farm Fed (dressed) 1.05 each  
 Chickens do do ..... 0.75  
 Chickens Livers ..... 0.04  
 Chickens Gizzards ..... 0.04  
 "Carno" Meat Extract, 2 oz ..... 0.70 per pot  
 do do ..... 0.70  
 Ducks, Local (dressed) ..... 0.55 each  
 Ducks, Wild ..... 0.75  
 Fish, Australian Smoked Muller ..... 0.60 per lb  
 Fish, do do Schnapper ..... 0.55  
 Geese, Local (dressed) ..... 1.50 each  
 Hares, Australian 1st Grade ..... 1.40  
 Ham, West York ..... 0.70 per lb  
 Ham, Australian, "Pineapple" Brand ..... 0.60  
 (2 cts. extra per lb for Ham if cut).

Kidneys, Australian Sheep ..... 0.05 each  
 Lemons, Australian ..... 0.48 cts. & 60  
 Oysters, American (large size, in tins) ..... 2.50 per tin  
 Oysters, Australian (in bottles of 24 and 5 doz.) ..... \$1.25 & \$2.50 per bottle.

Partridges, Local ..... \$0.75 each  
 Pigeons, Local ..... 0.25  
 Rabbits, Australian 1st Grade ..... 0.65  
 Rice Birds ..... 0.65 per doz.  
 Sausages, Australian Fritz ..... 0.65 per lb  
 Sausages, Own Make (of Australian Meat) ..... 0.25  
 Snipe, Local ..... 0.25 each  
 Tongues, Australian Sheep ..... 0.20  
 Turkeys, Choice Australian (plucked) ..... 0.60 per lb

Special Note:—  
 Orders required to be filled in the Early Morning should be sent in before 3.30 P.M. the previous day.  
 Orders for NOON should be sent in by 8.00 A.M. the same day.  
 Orders for 3.30 P.M. should be sent in by NOON the same day.  
 Hongkong, 30th October, 1905. [988]

## Mails.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES  
FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

STEAM FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, COLOMBO, INDIA, ADEN, DJIBOUTI, EGYPT, MARSEILLES, LONDON.  
 HAYRE, BORDEAUX, MEDITERRANEAN AND BLACK SEA PORTS.

## The S.S. "SALAZIE."

Captain Eschenauer, will be despatched for MARSEILLES on TUESDAY, the 14th November, at 1 P.M.

This Steamer connects at Colombo, with the Australian line a.s. *Ville de la Citadelle* bound for Marseilles via Bombay and Aden.

Passage tickets and through Bills of Lading issued for above ports.

Cargo also booked for principal places in Europe.

Next sailings will be as follows:—

S.S. *TOURNAI* ..... 28th November.

S.S. *TONKIN* ..... 15th December.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.  
 Hongkong, 1st November, 1905. [7]

## NORTHERN PACIFIC LINE.

BOSTON STEAMSHIP COMPANY.  
BOSTON TOW-BOAT COMPANY.

Connecting at Tacoma with NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR VICTORIA, B.C. AND TACOMA, VIA

MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	Sailing.
<i>Hyades</i> .....	3,753	Geo. Wright.	20th Nov.
<i>Tramont</i> .....	3,606	T. W. Garlick.	24th Nov.
<i>Lyra</i> .....	4,417	G. V. Williams.	9th Dec.
<i>Pleides</i> .....	3,753	E. G. Purinton.	29th Dec.
<i>Shawmut</i> .....	3,606	E. V. Roberts.	—

\* Cargo only.

## CHEAP FARES, EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION, ATTENDANCE AND CUISINE, ELECTRIC LIGHT, DOCTOR AND STEWARDESSES.

The twin-screw s.s. *Shawmut* and *Tramont* are fitted with very superior accommodation for first and second class passengers. The large size of these vessels ensures steadiness at sea. Electric fan in each room.

Barber's shop, and steam-laundry. Cargo carried in cold storage.

For further information, apply to DODWELL & CO., LIMITED, General Agents.

Queen's Building, Hongkong, 25th October, 1905. [8]

## ACHEE &amp; CO.

ESTABLISHED 1859.

## FURNITURE

## DEPOT

## GENERAL HOUSEHOLD

## FOR

## REQUISITES.

## EASTMAN'S

&c., &c., &c.

KODAKS, FILMS,

AND ACCESSORIES.

AMATEUR WORK RECEIVES PROMPT AND CAREFUL ATTENTION.

Hongkong, 1st May 1905.

## To Let.

## TO LET.

HOUSE AT MACAO (Furnished), at Estrada de Avenida, facing the new Gardens, within easy reach of Bathing Beach and Praia.

Apply—

CHIEF ENGINEER,  
S.S. *Huanghai*.

Macao, 3rd November, 1905. [1082]

## TO LET.

NO. 4, CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 30th October, 1905. [1062]

## TO LET.

NO. 15, KNUTSFORD TERRACE, KOWLOON.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 5th September, 1905. [900]

## TO LET.

NO. 3, MACDONNELL ROAD.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 19th July, 1905. [755]

## TO LET.

GODOWN No. 3, NEW PRAVA, Kennedy Town.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 27th June, 1905. [692]

## TO LET.

A BUILDING at CAUSEWAY BAY, formerly in occupation of the Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.

No. 1, RIPON TERRACE.

FLATS in MORRISON TERRACE, facing Polo Ground.

OFFICES in course of erection, CONNAUGHT ROAD (near BLAKE PIER).

GODOWNS, PRAVA EAST.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 25th October, 1905. [69]

## Intimations.

## CHRISTMAS GREETINGS IN ADVANCE.

AN early opportunity to those wishing to send Greetings to their Relatives and Friends at Home.

I have just opened a packet of RAPHAEL TUCK & SON'S XMAS and NEW YEAR CARDS of various pretty designs and descriptions, specially selected to suit the taste of young and old.

Moderate prices and usual 10% discount for Cash.

Inspection earnestly solicited.

H. RUTTONJEE,

No. 5, D'AGUIAR STREET,

or 36 to 38, ELGIN ROAD, KOWLOON.

Hongkong, 24th October, 1905. [58]

## AN APPEAL.

THE SUPERIORESS OF THE ITALIAN CONVENT, CAINE ROAD, begs most respectfully to APPEAL to the Residents of Hongkong and the Coast Ports, for their kind patronage and support, and desires to state that she will be pleased to receive orders for all kinds of NEEDLE WORK.

Gentlemen's Shirts made to order, and Cuffs and Collars renewed on old ones.

Ladies and Children's Under-clothing, Children's Dresses, and all kinds of Embroidery. Materials can be supplied, if required.

The Superiress will also be most grateful for any PAPER, or old ENVELOPES to be made into Books for the Children of the Poor Schools, who are taught by the Sisters.

Hongkong, 22nd April, 1897.

## SAVARESSE'S SANDAL CAPSULES

Efficient and because absolutely pure. Full directions. All Chemists.

SOLELY BY SAVARESSE'S

## SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. BENJAMIN, KELLY & POTTS. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 3.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT.		LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE RETURN AT QUOTATION.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
				RESERVE.	AT WORKING ACCOUNT.			
BANKS.								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation .....	80,000	\$125	\$125	\$1,000,000 \$8,500,000 \$250,000	\$1,702,728	\$1 15/- @ exchange 1/10 = \$18.66 67/100 for first half-year 1905	4 1/2 %	\$10 sales London 205 \$98 buyers
National Bank of China, Limited .....	99,925	£7	£5	\$200,000	\$41,768	\$2 (London 3/6) for 1905		\$98 buyers
MARINE INSURANCES.								
Canton Insurance Office, Limited .....	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,600,000 \$147,895	\$211,540	\$20 for 1904	6 1/2 %	\$350 sellers
China Traders' Insurance Company, Limited .....	24,000	\$83.33	\$25	\$500,000 \$151,992 \$362,666 \$371,445	Nil.	\$44 for year ended 30.1.1904	5 1/2 %	\$91 buyers
North China Insurance Company, Limited .....	10,000	£15	£5	\$100,000 \$10,000	Tls. 302,053	Final of 7/6 making 15/- for 1904	8 1/2 %	Tls. 901 buyers
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited .....	10,000	\$250	\$100	\$2,000,000 \$40,000 \$31,453 \$104,930 \$1,152,364 \$750,000 \$50,000 \$1,000,000 \$218,093 \$2,217	\$2,330,112	\$47 for 1904	5 1/2 %	\$100 sales
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited .....	8,000	\$100	\$60	\$500,000 \$50,000 \$1,000,000 \$218,093 \$2,217	\$486,284	\$12 and \$3 special dividend for 1903	8 1/2 %	\$1721 sellers
FIRE INSURANCES.								
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited .....	20,000	\$100	\$20	\$1,000,000 \$100,000	\$320,047	\$6 dividend & \$1 bonus for 1903	8 1/2 %	\$50 sales
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited .....	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,000,000 \$100,000	\$360,372	\$34 for 1903	10 1/2 %	\$340 sellers
SHIPPING.								
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited .....	30,000	\$25	\$25	\$1,000,000 \$261,638 \$88,041 \$500,000 \$1,000,000 \$218,093 \$2,217	\$8,832	\$1 for 1904	5 1/2 %	\$19 buyers
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited .....	20,000	\$50	\$50	\$1,000,000 \$100,000	Nil.	\$54 for year ended 30.6.1905	11 1/2 %	\$12 sales
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd. ....	20,000	\$15	\$15	\$1,000,000 \$100,000	\$8,064	\$1 for first half-year 1905	7 1/2 %	\$164 sellers
Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited .....	60,000	£10	£10	\$1,000,000 \$100,000	\$4,435	12/- @ 1/10 = \$6.25 for 1904	6 1/2 %	\$95 sellers
Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited .....	200,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 25,000 \$400,000	Tls. 45,762	Interim of Tls. 2 for 1905	7 1/2 %	Tls. 58 seller
Do. (Preference) .....	100,000	£1	£1	\$1,000,000 \$100,000	Tls. 8,852	Interim of Tls. 14 for 1905	8 1/2 %	Tls. 47 sales
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited .....	2,000,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$100,000	\$929	Interim of 1/- (Coupon No. 5) for 1904	4 1/2 %	Tls. 47 sales
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited .....	10,000	\$10	\$5	\$1,000,000 \$100,000	\$21,231	\$1.80 for year ending 30.4.1905	5 1/2 %	\$51 sellers
Straits Steamship Company, Limited .....	5,000	\$100	\$100	\$1,000,000 \$100,000	\$21,231	\$10 for 1904	7 1/2 %	\$145 buyers
Taku Tug and Lighter Company, Limited .....	30,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 25,000 \$400,000	Tls. 4,333	Interim of Tls. 2 for 1905	13 1/2 %	Tls. 514 buyers
REFINERIES.								
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited .....	20,000	\$100	\$100	\$1,000,000 \$100,000	\$42,812	Interim of \$10 for 1905	10 1/2 %	\$220 sellers
Luenn Sugar Refining Company, Limited .....	7,000	\$100	\$100	\$1,000,000 \$100,000	Dr. \$85,987	\$3 for 1897		\$15 buyers
Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited .....	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 100,000	Tls. 1,635	Tls. 24 for year ending 30.9.04	3 1/2 %	Tls. 65 sales
MINING.								
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd. ....	1,000,000	£1	£1	\$1,000,000 \$100,000	\$7,820	Interim of 1/- (No. 4)		Tls. 630 buyers
Oriental Consolidated Mining Company, Limited ..	500,000	G \$10	G \$10	\$1,000,000 \$100,000	G \$072,093	Interim of 50 cents (gold) for 1905 (No. 5).		G \$18
Raub Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited {	150,000	£1	£1	\$1,000,000 \$100,000	Dr. \$8,745	No. 12 of 1/- = 48 cents		\$31 buyers
50,000	£1	£1						
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.								
Farnham, (S. C.) Boyd & Co., Limited .....	55,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 1,000,000 \$70,000	Tls. 34,924	Final of Tls. 8 making Tls. 13 for 1904/5	9 1/2 %	Tls. 121 buyers
Fenwick (Geo.) & Co., Limited .....	12,000	\$25	\$25	\$1,000,000 \$100,000	\$8,577	\$3.75 for 1904 on old capital		\$27 sellers
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd. ....	40,000	\$50	\$50	\$1,000,000 \$100,000	\$29,422	Interim of \$24 for 1905	4 1/2 %	\$109 sales
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd. ....	10,000	\$50	\$50	\$1,000,000 \$100,000	\$501,332	\$8 for first half-year 1904	7 1/2 %	\$180 buyers
New Amoy Dock Company, Limited .....	6,000	\$60	\$60	\$1,000,000 \$100,000	\$480	\$44 for 1903	7 1/2 %	\$17
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company .....	32,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 32,000 \$480,000	Tls. 10,711	Interim of Tls. 6 for 1905	6 1/2 %	Tls. 200 sales
Yangtze Wharf and Godown Company, Limited .....	2,500	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 17,500	Tls. 2,762	Tls. 18 for 1904	9 1/2 %	Tls. 190 sellers
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDING.								
Astor House Hotel Company, Limited (Shanghai) ...	30,000	\$25	\$25	\$1,000,000 \$100,000	\$9,028	\$24 for year ended 30.6.1905	9 1/2 %	\$28 sales
Astor House Hotel, Limited (Tientsin) .....	2,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 100,000 \$1,000,000	Tls. 806	Interim of Tls. 5 for year 1905/6	8 1/2 %	Tls. 121 buyers
Central Stores, Limited .....	6,000	\$15	\$15	\$1,000,000 \$100,000	\$1,501	Final of 60 cents making \$1.80 for 1904	10 1/2 %	\$100
Do. (Founders) .....	123	\$15	\$15	\$1,000,000 \$100,000		None		\$74
Do. (New Issue) .....	24,000	\$15	\$15	\$1,000,000 \$100,000	\$10,126	Preferential of 7 per cent for 1904	7 1/2 %	\$147 buyers
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited .....	12,000	\$50	\$50	\$1,000,000 \$100,000	\$37,875	\$5 for first half-year 1905	6 1/2 %	\$126 buyers
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd. ....	50,000	\$100	\$100	\$1,000,000 \$100,000	Tls. 7,203	Interim of Tls. 1 for 1905	14 1/2 %	Tls. 177 buyers
Hotel des Colonies Company, Limited (Shanghai) ...	9,000	Tls. 25	Tls. 25	Tls. 22,500 \$300,000	First year	Interim of \$4		\$100
Hotel Metropole Company, Limited .....	2,000	\$100	\$100	\$1,000,000 \$100,000	\$11,958	50 cents for 1904	7 1/2 %	\$13 buyers
Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited ..	150,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$100,000	\$377	\$3 for 1904	7 1/2 %	\$40 buyers
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited .....	6,000	\$50	\$50	\$1,000,000 \$100,000	Tls. 40,666	Interim of Tls. 3 for 1905	6 1/2 %	Tls. 121 buyers
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited .....	12,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 170,000 \$1,000,000	Tls. 670	Interim of Tls. 3 for 1905	12 1/2 %	Tls. 45 sellers
Tientsin Hotel des Colonies, Limited .....	1,400	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 70,000 \$1,000,000	Tls. 735	Interim of Tls. 3 for 1905	6 1/2 %	Tls. 113 sellers
Tientsin Land Investment Company, Limited .....	7,726	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 77,260 \$1,000,000	\$1,247	Interim of \$14 for 1905	6 1/2 %	—
West Point Building Company, Limited .....	12,500	\$50	\$50	\$1,000,000 \$100,000				—
COTTON MILLS.								
Fwo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd. ....	15,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	none \$30,000	Tls. 12,844	Tls. 4 for year ended 31.10.1903	2 1/2 %	Tls. 54 buyers
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited .....	125,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$100,000	\$23,264	\$1 for the year ending 31.7.05	7 1/2 %	\$44 sellers
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd. ....	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	Tls. 37,500 \$500,000	Tls. 13,639	Interim of 3 1/2 % a/c 1898		Tls. 49 buyers
Laon-kung-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd. ....	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	none \$1,000,000	Tls. 10,000	Interim of 4 1/2 % a/c 1898		Tls. 60
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited .....	2,000	Tls. 500	Tls. 500	Tls. 5,000	Tls. 22,050	4 % for 1897		Tls. 2571 sellers
MISCELLANEOUS.								
Anglo-German Brewing Company, Limited .....	4,000	\$100	\$100	none		First year		\$100
Pills Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited .....	8,504	\$12/6	\$12/6	\$114	\$770	15 per share for 1904	2 1/2 %	\$9 buyers
Campbell, Moore & Co., Limited .....	1,200	\$10	\$10	\$8,000	\$1,182	\$3 for 1904	8 1/2 %	\$26 buyers
China-Borneo Company, Limited .....	60,000	\$12	\$12	none	Nil.	\$1 for 1904	8 1/2 %	\$18 sellers
China Flour Mill Co., Limited .....	4,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 30,000 \$500,000	Tls. 718	Interim of Tls. 5 for 1905		Tls. 59 buyers
China Light and Power Company, Limited .....	50,000	\$10	\$10	none	\$1,750	None		\$10
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd. ....	100,000	\$10	\$10	\$8,000	\$1,581	80 cents for 1904	9 1/2 %	\$9 buyers
Dairy Farm Company, Limited .....	25,000	\$7 1/2	\$6	\$400,000 \$500,000	\$95,054	\$18 for year ending 31.7.1903		\$97 buyers
Green Island Cement Company, Limited .....	150,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$100,000	\$186,000	\$2 for 1904	7 1/2 %	\$91
Hall & Holtz, Limited .....	31,000	\$20	\$20	none	\$7,551	Final of \$14 making \$24	8 1/2 %	\$91 sellers
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited .....	30,000	\$10	\$10	none	\$2,151	\$1.00 for year ending 30.4.1905	5 1/2 %	\$15 buyers
Hongkong High-Level Tramways Company, Ltd. ....	1,750	\$100	\$100	\$50,000 \$500,000	\$2,796	\$15 for year ending 30.1.1904	5 1/2 %	\$25
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited .....	5,000	\$25	\$25	\$20,000 \$500,000	\$5,355	Interim of \$4 for 1905	7 1/2 %	\$255
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd. ....	10,000	\$50	\$50	\$50,000 \$500,000	\$11,137	\$10 for 1904	18 1/2 %	\$185 buyers
Hongkong Steam Waterboat Company, Limited .....	15,000	\$10	\$10	\$50,000 \$500,000	\$2,500	Interim of 50 cents 30.04	18 1/2 %	\$184
Lane, Crawford & Co., Limited (Shanghai) .....	2,500	\$100	\$100	none	\$81,583	Final of \$9 making \$14 for 1904	9 1/2 %	\$14 buyers
Maatschappij tot Mijl. - Bosch-en Landbouwerij - planten in Langkat - Limited .....	25,000	Gls. 100	Gls. 100	Tls. 528,210 \$1,000,000	Tls. 35,849	Final of 2/- making \$14 for 1904		Tls. 121 buyers
Mondon, (E. L.) Limited .....	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	none	Dr. Tls. 117,638	making 20/- for 1905		Tls. 121 buyers
Philippine Company, Limited .....	67,500	\$10	\$10	none	Dr. \$5,537	Tls. 5 for 1905		\$5
Shanghai & Hongkong Dyeing and Cleaning Co., Ltd. ....	1,200	\$50	\$50	none		None		\$50
Shanghai Gas Company, Limited .....	16,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 145,000 \$1,000,000	Tls. 8,011	Interim of Tls. 31 for 1905		Tls. 121 buyers
Shanghai Horse Bazaar Company, Limited .....	5,400	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 145,000 \$1,000,000	Tls. 9,751	Tls. 6 for 1904		Tls. 121 buyers
Shanghai Pulp and Paper Company, Limited .....	4,500	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 145,000 \$1,000,000	Tls. 9,751	Interim of Tls. 6 for 1905		Tls. 121 buyers
Shanghai-Sum tra Tobacco Company, Limited .....	50,000	Tls. 30	Tls. 30	Tls. 15,000 \$1,000,000	Tls. 1,297	Interim of Tls. 15 for 1905	4 1/2 %	\$129
Shanghai Waterworks Company, Limited .....	2,000	\$20	\$20	Tls. 170,000 \$1,000,000	Dr. \$1,000	Interim of 15/- for 1905	4 1/2 %	\$20
South China Morning Post, Limited .....	15,000	\$5	\$5	none	\$1,044	60 cents for year ending 31.10.1904		\$10
Steam Laundry Company, Limited .....	15,000	\$5	\$5	none	\$700	\$4 for 1905		\$70
Straits Ice Company, Limited .....	2,000	\$100	\$100	Tls. 15,291 \$1,000,000	Tls. 1,012	\$4 for Tls. 14 making Tls. 28 for 1904		\$28
Tientsin Waterworks Company, Limited .....	10,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 4,000 \$1,000,000	\$551	60 cents for year ending 31.10.1904		\$551
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited .....	11,000	\$10	\$10	Tls. 12,000 \$1,000,000	\$551	\$1.80 for year ending 31.10.1904		\$551
Do. (Founders) .....	10,000	\$10	\$10	Tls. 12,000 \$1,000,000	\$551	Final of 50 cents making \$1.50 for 1904		\$551
Watson, (A. S.) & Co., Limited .....	50,000	\$10	\$10	Tls. 12,000 \$1,000,000	\$551	Final of 50 cents making \$1.50 for 1904		\$551
William Powell, Limited .....	15,000	\$10	\$10	Tls. 12,000 \$1,000,000	\$551	Final of 50 cents making \$1.50 for 1904		\$551



(ESTABLISHED 1881)

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writing, we are without particular bias to the causes which led to the massacre, but we are firmly convinced that this rising cannot be ascribed to any religious question. For a considerable time, reports have been coming from the interior to the effect that the people were ripe for rebellion. Here and there indications have been apparent that only a spark was required to set the ruthless flames. Only a week or two ago, we stated that Chinese servants were leaving their European employers in Tientsin because trouble was impending, and they did not wish to be embroiled. China is a vast country, but news has a wonderful way of travelling and what is thought in Newchwang to-day becomes an accomplished fact in Canton to-morrow. We have only to refer to the crisis in 1900, when it was believed that the Legations—and the British Legation in particular—in Peking had been stormed and every European put to the sword. That news was current talk in Canton a week before it was breathed in Shanghai. Consequently, when we hear the native servants in Tientsin speaking of impending trouble, we cannot be surprised to learn that the people of Lien-chau [have translated that idea into deeds. It cannot be said that the missionaries were unaware of their danger. When at Macao, on flourish the other month, several American missionaries were asked why they still lingered in the Portuguese health resort; they replied that the interior of China was so disturbed that the lives of foreigners were hardly worth a day's purchase. Now the tinder has been ignited, and nobody can foresee how far the flame will spread. We have said that this outbreak should not be confounded with a rising against missionaries, or against Christianity. The average Chinaman is too intent upon his own business to care a straw for any religion, except that which commands the worship of his ancestors. From certain points of view this aspect of life may be deemed deplorable, but it is an actual condition of things which cannot be overlooked. When the natives feel that they are sufficiently powerful to make their clamour known, they do not rush at the police as the Japanese do, or bombard the houses of the State authorities like the mob in Europe—they attack the foreigners, and the missionaries, being on the spot, and easily assailable, are the sufferers. No doubt, these five missionaries, good men and women who have flung away their lives in a good cause, will be regarded as martyrs for the Gospel, but emphatically that is wrong. If we accept the word "martyr" to imply suffering for Christianity. They have been the victims of reactionary rage. The Boxer troubles were never properly settled, and they were quelled, but they were not extinguished, and the Boxer leaders, the fermenting leaveners, under new names but possessed of the same old spirit of antagonism to all that is and all that tends to regenerate the country, still roam China viewing with distrust and outspoken alarm the modernising tendencies of the Court. The bomb outrage was a herald of this reactionary movement; the Lien-chau massacre is another. Little do the poor deluded peasants of the interior realise the consequences which follow crimes of this character. America is no country to fool with; America has been sorely tried over the boycott, and a stern retaliation for the lives of these missionaries will be the most popular action in America. But it should not be believed for one moment that the boycott, having anything to do with this rising. It is not a local matter—it is an expression of opinion in behalf of the whole country, and it should be considered as a purely Chinese subject. In Hongkong and Shanghai we are brought into touch with the finest specimens of the Chinese race. Daily we come into contact with all that is best in Chinese character and education, and naturally we are apt to regard the majority in China as types of those who are found here and in the treaty ports. Of course, that is an erroneous idea, but people are swayed by what they see rather than what they are told. Consequently when we learn that five people have been murdered, we are amazed at their ignorance which prompted the crime and at the first blush, ascribe it to fanaticism. The fact is that China has been brooding over her troubles for years; rumours and reports have been in the air for months as to the restlessness of the people. Some weeks ago the German Minister at Peking telegraphed to Berlin that Shanung was alive with insurrectionaries; this information was not substantiated, but there was unquestionably a sub-stratum of fact in his warning. Now, at Lien-chau, a small sub-prefecture midway between Canton and the treaty port of Wuchow, not a couple of hundred miles from Hongkong, we have the first outbreak. "Down with the foreigners," is the cry of the rebels; just as a century or more ago the French aristocrats said "trample on the canaille." It is popular with the mass, and appeals to the petty officials for the simple reason that it does not affect them personally and provides a safety valve without which they might themselves be overwhelmed. But there will be a great day of reckoning for the brutal massacre of devoted people, who have yearningly suffered for the wrongs of the Government. We may remain pragmatic in China, because we are loath to passion and interference, but in England and America we will be kindled when we involve direct questions of China's fundamental Government. We may say that we were not kindled last night, but we were kindled to-day, and we shall be kindled to-morrow.



Empress or the imbecile Son of Heaven or all the rest of the dignitaries at Peking to explain the rising in Lien-chau as a temporary ebullition of handiwork, it is far more than that and must be regarded as a question which closely affects the world at large. American and English soldiers fraternized and marched together to the relief of the Peking Legations; English soldiers accepted the orders of American officers as readily as those of their own company leaders; American rank and file obeyed the requests of English officers with as much alacrity as they did those of the men of their own breed. If America exacts summary vengeance, there is no two ways of thinking that England will be involved; and again, the Anglo-Saxon race will be in the van to compel enlightenment on an impotent Government and a misdirected people. Meanwhile we can only lament the death of the five missionaries. Three of them were women and one a child, and though this is neither the time nor the place to argue the point, we would submit that here is another illustration of the fatuity of the policy which sends European and American women to China to preach the Gospel. They are a danger to themselves and to their cause; they forget discretion the moment they enter Chinese territory; they are a burden to everybody concerned, from the Minister who guards their bodies in Peking to the mandarin who is charged with their safety; they do actual harm to the cause they have at heart, and the pity of it is that the less they achieve the more fanatical and intemperate they become. If they laboured quietly they might secure some rice-Christians, but they would do far more good in the slums of Manchester or Chicago. But that is not the point at present. A foul massacre has taken place; a state of affairs bordering on rebellion and open-eyed disregard of authority has been revealed. The Chinese Imperial Government is responsible, and we have yet to discover the results which will follow from this purposeless violation of treaty rights. We can answer for it that the statesmen at Washington will not be slow to exact punishment, or fearful to claim all that they may demand.

### THE EMPEROR OF JAPAN'S BIRTHDAY.

(3rd November.)

Few monarchs have reached such a pedestal built on pride, honour and prestige as the Emperor of Japan, and the celebrations which will attend the fifty-third birthday of His Imperial Majesty afford a fitting opportunity for the people of Japan to mark their appreciation of a ruler whose aims on land and sea have been universally successful, whose courage has inspired a whole nation, and whose firmness and statesmanship have conspired to secure for Japan the position in the East which is held by Great Britain in the West. The Emperor of Japan boasts a lineage which extends back 2,606 years, when the founder of the kingdom, Jimmu Tenno, set up his throne; but none of his predecessors could look back on his reign with greater reason for rejoicing than the present Emperor of Japan. To-day Japan, which was looked upon as a sort of fairy-kingdom fifty years ago, has emerged from her chrysalis stage, and stands forward as one of the Great Powers in the world. In half a century Japan has re-modelled her institutions and ideals, has entered into competition with the most advanced nations in the world, and has made for herself an enviable name for commercial aptitude and high-mindedness. At this time last year the Emperor's troops were battering at the gates of Port Arthur; they hoped to present Port Arthur as a birthday gift to their ruler, but they failed. They have presented a greater gift this year—by their prowess, by the unflinching courage with which they bore hardships and privations, by their indomitable energy, they broke the power of a nation whose fortune was sufficient to set chancelleries quaking, and secured that peace which was essential to the progress of the world. Alone and unaided, Japan undertook a task which would have alarmed even the greatest of land powers in Europe, and unaided she crushed the power of the Muscovite in Asia. Now her admirals and generals, returning from the scenes of their triumphs, can celebrate their sovereign's birthday with a just pride in the knowledge that they have added new lustre to the crown and brought to the throne honours which a Caesar would not despise. On the 13th of February next, His Majesty will have reigned 39 years. Within that period he has crowded an enormous amount of work, all tending to advance and benefit his people. Fortune has favoured Emperor Meiji, for it has given him a band of statesmen who for ability to see ahead, and energy to carry their plans into effect, are unsurpassed anywhere else in the world. The Emperor has ruled as a constitutional monarch, never unduly pressing to the front, yet never relaxing his hold on the authority of the Throne. By his methods he has won the heart of his subjects, thrown down the barriers which once existed between the Throne and the proletariat, and entered the communion of the world's leaders. Nearly a decade ago, Great Britain, with almost unwonted acumen, recognised the vast strides which were being made by Japan, Great Britain saw in Japan her prototype in the Pacific, and determined to secure the friendship of a Power whose friendship was well worth having. The first Treaty between the two Powers which made them allies was signed only a few weeks ago that Treaty which had worked so well in practice was renewed and elaborated, so that in Japan Great Britain has more than an ally and a friend; she has a bond securing peace in the Far East for years to come and a guarantee that the Indian Empire is safe from the ravages of the northern bear. As Britons, therefore, we can join in celebrating the birthday of the Emperor of Japan with as much good-will and enthusiasm as those who are shouting "Ban! Ban!" in Tokio to-day. The progress of the Island Empire under Meiji is only paralleled in our own history by the Elizabethan and

Victorian eras. While Great Britain established her world-wide commerce by strength of arms and prestige, Japan first secured her commerce and then established it by right of might. In Japan, commercial enterprise and warlike power went hand in hand; and in both spheres she has proved pre-eminently her claim to international recognition. In ten years when the Emperor of Japan comes to celebrate his jubilee on the Throne, if His Majesty is spared, Japan will have earned the title to be called the Mistress of the Pacific. Thus Great Britain with a friend in the United States, and an ally in Japan need fear nothing in the world; for the *entente cordiale* with France is no ephemeral fancy, but a bond which is daily being strengthened. A writer in a London paper has given a description of the scene that is taking place at Tokio to-day. "On the morning of his birthday, the Emperor and Empress hold a grand Court in that section of the Palace which looks like a fragment of Europe dropped into the Far East. It is a brilliant scene in these lofty and imposing state apartments. Here are officers of the highest rank, members of the old native nobility, foreign diplomats, and a few commoners who have distinguished themselves, who come to offer their congratulations to their wonderful monarch. All the functionaries are in Western costume. There is nothing suggestive of the East in the ceremony and its accessories. The officers of the retinue are uniformed in Prussian military style, and the ladies—a glittering throng—are all from the Empress downward, gowned, cosseted, and coiffured in European fashion." And the Emperor is the finest figure in his Court, and the most gracious. With the celebration of the Emperor's birthday Japan begins a new epoch; the sword of Dai Nippon has been sheathed, and the acute business men of Japan enter the field of commercial competition with the knowledge that wherever they go they will be respected, their country honoured as another marvel of the world, and their manufactures accepted as proofs of what a nation which has awakened to its opportunities can produce. Here in Hongkong the Emperor's birthday is to be celebrated by a grand ball in St. Andrew's Hall to-night by the Japanese community and their friends. This is a new departure in Hongkong, for the Japanese in this Colony have too long hidden their light under a bushel; but with this public celebration we may hope that our friends and allies will inaugurate a new order of things so that the cordiality which exists between the two countries may be made publicly manifest. We can only offer the Emperor of Japan through his subjects in Hongkong many happy returns of the day, congratulating His Majesty that peace has been restored and that the real purpose of Japan's mission in the world may now be fulfilled.

### TELEGRAMS

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

#### THE "RYUSEI-MARU" SUNK.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 30th October, 2.10 p.m.

The *Ryusei-maru* collided with another vessel in Moji harbour. The *Ryusei* sank in consequence of the damage sustained.

#### SHIPPING DISASTERS

AT NIIGATA.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 30th October, 2.10 p.m.

Nineteen Japanese vessels have been wrecked off Niigata.

#### FOREIGN TROOPS

IN CHINA.

PROPOSED WITHDRAWAL.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 30th October, 2.10 p.m.

A meeting of the Diplomatic Corps has been convened at Peking. It has been called for the purpose of considering the withdrawal of all foreign troops in China.

#### A CONSEQUENCE OF THE WAR.

OTHER LEGATION CHANGES.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 1st November, 12.10 p.m.

It has been announced that America and Japan have been agreed that the status of their respective legations at Washington and Tokio shall be raised to that of an Embassy.

#### TOGO ON TOUR.

A CRUISE ROUND JAPAN.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 1st November, 12.10 p.m.

Admiral Togo will shortly start on a cruise around the Japanese empire.

#### POST-BELLUM CAPTURES

UNCONDITIONALLY RELEASED.

Nagasaki, 2nd November.

All vessels captured by the Japanese since the declaration of

peace, including the Hamburg-America liner *Koulova*, have been unconditionally released.

We are indebted to the courtesy of the local agent of the Hamburg-America line for the above copy of a telegram received by them from their Nagasaki Office to-day. It was recently pointed out that owing to the announcement that Japan would continue captures at sea until the Peace Treaty was ratified, insurance rates for vessels bound to the Far East increased enormously in London on 15th Sept. and as much as 20 guineas per cent. was paid for insurances. It seemed unlikely that the Japanese designed to more than prevent revivification of Vladivostok until the Peace Treaty was ratified, and it would serve their purpose if steamers were simply directed to turn back. Underwriters expressed great indignation at what they considered the high-handed action of the Japanese authorities, and it was suggested that a meeting of underwriters should be held and that a strong protest should be telegraphed to the Japanese Government. The Japanese Consul-General at home, on the other hand, declared that the terms of the peace treaty did not become operative until the treaty had been formally ratified. Anxiety was concentrated on two steamers which had openly sailed for Vladivostok from Far Eastern ports. As much as 30 guineas per cent. was paid to reinsure the war risks. The *Times* Marine Insurance correspondent wrote: "There are few, even among underwriters interested, who do not agree that Japan cannot be expected to allow Vladivostok to be filled up with supplies of food, &c., until the Peace Treaty is ratified. But there is all the difference in the world between turning back neutral steamers which have innocently sailed and exercising the strict right of capture and trial before a Prize Court. It is difficult to believe that in this matter Japan will fail to have the fullest consideration for the innocent intention of neutral shipowners and shippers. A correspondent wrote to the *Standard* to the effect that the underwriters at Lloyd's were too hasty in describing as high-handed the action of the Japanese in continuing to capture the enemy's ships or neutrals carrying contraband up to the ratification of the Treaty. He quoted a parallel case mentioned by Poyss so far back as 1657. The action of the Japanese was, therefore, he held, strictly in accord with international precedent. Poyss is very indignant that the Dutch should seek to maintain for themselves a right which they wished us to abandon."

#### MARQUIS ITO.

DELEGATE TO KOREA.

AUTOGRAPH LETTER FROM JAPAN'S EMPEROR.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 3rd November, 2.20 p.m.

Marquis Ito, the veteran diplomatist and statesman of Japan, has been deputed to carry an autograph letter from the Emperor of Japan to the Emperor of Korea.

The Marquis is now on his way to Korea.

#### FOREIGN STEAMERS RELEASED.

SIX VESSELS SET FREE BY JAPAN.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 3rd November, 2.20 p.m.

Two American, one Norwegian, and three German steamers, which were captured by the Japanese naval authorities after the treaty of Peace had been signed but before it had been ratified in St. Petersburg and Tokio, have now been released.

The vessels were arrested on the ground that they were carrying contraband of war.

The release was granted in accordance with recent orders issued by the Admiralty officials in Japan.

#### JAPAN'S NEXT LOAN.

MINISTRY STILL UNDECIDED.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 3rd November, 2.20 p.m.

M. Takahashi has stated that Japan is still undecided as to the necessity of floating a new loan.

#### AMERICAN MISSIONARIES MURDERED.

AT LIEN-CHAU.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shameen (Canton), 1st November, 8.30 p.m.

It is reported that five American Missionaries were murdered at Lien-chau on the 28th October.

#### LIEN-CHAU BUTCHERY.

THREE WOMEN AND A CHILD AMONG THE SLAIN.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 1st November, 8 p.m.

Details of the tragedy enacted at Lien-chau on Saturday have not yet come to hand.

Since wiring you earlier this afternoon it has transpired that the victims were members of the American Presbyterian Mission and comprised—

Mrs. Machie and child.

Miss Chenut, w.p.

Mr. Peale and Mrs. Peale.

This telegram reached us last evening, but too late for the same day's issue of the *Telegraph*.

### LOCAL CONSTERNATION.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

With a view of ascertaining whether any further particulars of the massacre had reached the Colony a representative of the *Telegraph* was despatched this morning to make inquiries of the various Missions in Hongkong having representatives in Kwangtung province. While they admitted that no communication had been received by them they were able to supply us with a few additional facts. It is stated that Lien-chau, or as it should be spelt Lin Chau, is a sub-prefecture on the North River, midway between Canton and Yuchow, and at the date of last advices received the foreigners stationed at the mission—which has been established some 25 years—included Dr. and Mrs. Machie, with their two children, aged five and seven years, respectively, Dr. Eleanor Chestnut, and the Rev. and Mrs. R. Edwards, besides another lady doctor, a new arrival, whose name they had not ascertained. Of the above, Dr. and Mrs. Machie had been on the station for the past fourteen years. Dr. Chestnut had been there for eleven years, and the Rev. and Mrs. Edwards for some four or five years. Dr. Machie is described as a very genial man, full of humour and spirit, and most popular among the Chinese with whom he was always on the best of terms, and endowed with a peculiar attraction, which drew all Chinamen with whom he came in contact to him at once. He was most ably assisted by his clever, genial and popular wife. The Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Edwards were also most popular, and got on well with Chinese of all degrees.

The ladies and gentlemen seen by our representative expressed the greatest concern, not unmixed with amazement at this terrible massacre, as they declare that the Chinese of the district were reported by those stationed there to have always been most friendly, doing all they could to further the work of the mission and giving the missionaries every assistance and support in their undertakings. This report, it will be seen, is contrary to our own information which we were able to gather recently, from reliable sources, at Macao. It was only a few months back, they said, that members of the mission reported that the outlook was of the brightest and most hopeful description. About three years ago, the need was felt of a hospital in the district and on the Chinese there hearing of this it was not long before the hospital was an accomplished fact, being erected almost entirely from Chinese funds voluntarily offered. This was then followed by a suitable Chapel and missionaries' quarters, Chinese capital and labour being again, for the most part, responsible for these much-needed edifices. They also reported that one Chinese assistant gave up an entire year's salary towards the funds for those buildings, also others giving up salaries for various terms. Under all these circumstances it appeared to their local confidants most incomprehensible that these people should have been murdered, and in the absence of details they can only conclude that it must have been brought about under some strange misapprehension such as that which happened some three years ago at Siu Lam, about 40 miles from Canton, by reason of which a local missionary, now in Hongkong, and his wife came within an ace of losing their lives. In that case, arriving at Siu Lam, they were invited by a prominent Chinaman to stay in his house, and that evening a band of 30 or 40 armed men almost demolished the building in their efforts to kill the missionary and his wife. Finding the room in which they were too strongly barricaded, they proceeded to untile the roof, and had arrived at the point of gaining an entrance when the alarm was given that the Chinaman with a number of soldiers were approaching. The men made off in all haste, and it then transpired that they had intended to commit the double murder as they were under the impression that the new arrivals had come to assist their host in a pending lawsuit. Since then those men have expressed their profound regret for the attempted outrage, and pressingly invited the missionary and his wife to visit them again. Perhaps some such misapprehension is at the bottom of this terrible affair, but whatever the cause of the slaughter further news is anxiously awaited.

#### THE AMERICAN CONSUL.

Our representative then saw the American Consul-General, General Briggs, who was unable to throw any light on this mysterious occurrence. Interrogated as to possible connection between this affair and the departure from the Colony this morning of the U.S.S. *Callao*, General Briggs said he was unaware of her departure, until informed of it by a visitor and presumed she was merely returning to her own Station in the Canton River, but that if she was going further it was on her commander's own initiative.

#### THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

A call on the British Naval Officials elicited the fact that nothing was known by them, beyond what appeared in these columns last evening, though they had been inclined to connect the departure of the U.S.S. *Callao*, early this morning, with the news of the massacre, until informed by the American Consul-General that he was unaware that that was her reason for departure from the Colony.

#### LIEN-CHAU MASSACRE.

CAUSE OF TROUBLE.

A FRENZIED MOB.

HOSPITAL, SCHOOL, DWELLINGS BURNED.

MISSIONARIES PURSUED AND DROVE TO DEATH.

The details of the tragedy enacted at Lien-chau—the city in the north-west corner of Kwangtung Province—are now becoming known more fully as the result of the careful inquiries instituted by our special correspondent at Canton. It is

left no stone unturned in his endeavour to keep us well posted with a full and correct account of the terrible events of last Saturday, which have drawn the attention of the whole world to a province of China adjoining our own Colony on the mainland. He now confirms the statements which have already appeared in our columns and is able to supplement the news with the latest information obtainable.

In a despatch just received from Canton he gives us the contents of the letters couriers have brought to Canton furnishing the first news of the anti-missionary rising. About one o'clock on Wednesday the first intimation that an outrage had been committed at Lien-chau was received by the Kwong Teal hospital, and shortly afterwards a letter was received by Bishop Merel (the Roman Catholic Bishop of Canton and who was here last month in connection with the consecration ceremonies of His Lordship Bishop D. Pozzoni) giving an account of the disturbance and murder. A letter carrier from Lien-chau also confirms the report.

So far as can be gathered from the letters that have arrived the trouble began with a *Ya Chiu*, or a kind of street theatre, similar to those seen in some of the streets of Hongkong, notably opposite the Man Mo Temple, during the month of August. This *Ya Chiu* was erected close to the mission hospital, and as the performers and audience disturbed the patients by the noise they made, Dr. Machie approached them and endeavoured to get them to make less noise and remove the theatre elsewhere.

The crowd became ugly and violent; and before one had scarcely time to realise what was happening they attacked the hospital. After a while someone set fire to the building and the place was quickly in flames.

One of the crowd managed to get hold of the skeleton used for instruction in the medical class at the hospital, and with it headed a procession through the streets "as evidence of what the foreigners did to the Chinese."

The people thereupon became frantic and rushed to the hospitals, girls' school and foreign residences and burned them to the ground. The missionaries, consisting of Dr. Machie and wife, and daughter aged ten years, Rev. and Mrs. Peale, Miss Chestnut, M.D., and Miss Patterson took refuge in a small cave near by. The mob soon found them and all were killed except Dr. Machie and Miss Patterson, who escaped to the yamen. Dr. Machie is reported badly wounded.

The different letters received in Canton all speak of the reprehensible conduct of the officials. It is very evident from the reports that he took no adequate measures to suppress the disturbance.

Up to a late hour the Chinese officials at Canton maintain that they have received no information of any trouble. This can hardly be the case, as official letters arrived by the same carrier that brought letters to the Kwong Teal Hospital.

The letter to Bishop Merel asked that the Viceroy be requested to protect the French Mission in Lien-chau.

Lien-chau has been regarded as a quiet spot and Dr. Machie has made many friends among all classes. It is one of the last places where trouble would be looked for. But the Chinese are not in a very peaceful condition. This statement corroborates the opinion entertained by those who had gone from the Northern district to Macao for their summer vacation. The boycott movement has moved Kwangtung as nothing else has, and throughout the province the people are united. The most absurd stories are abroad regarding the treatment of Chinese in America. The services in memory of the man (Fung Ha Wai) who committed suicide in Shanghai have been attended by thousands. Feeling runs very deep, and the Chinese are in a state of mind which prepares them for any trouble.

Now it is too early to say that the trouble in Lien-chau which has resulted so tragically was caused by the boycott, but it is very significant that the first news of the trouble was delivered to the official headquarters of the boycott. The boycotters declare that no organization had been formed in Lien-chau, but they admit that requests had been made by the gentry of Lien-chau for literature and agitators. The letter from the gentry to the Kwong Teal hospital states that the murder has no connection with the boycott. It is certainly strange that the people in Lien-chau who have been agitating for boycott should be the first to get word to Canton and that the news should go straight to the boycott headquarters.

#### BANKRUPTCY.

In the Bankruptcy Court this morning, His Lordship, Sir Francis Pigott, Chief Justice, presiding, Mr. C. F. Dixon, of Mr. John Hastings' office, appeared on behalf of two of the creditors of the *Wai Yuen Company*, and applied for the forfeiture of \$2000 deposited as security for one Su Wai Chun. Forfeiture was ordered in terms of application. The Official Receiver proceeded with the public examination of Teol Chung Lee, ex parte Lo Lai Chau. During this examination Mr. C. F. Dixon, of Mr. John Hastings' office, applied for the re-arrest of the debtor, as he had not disclosed the whereabouts of any of his property. His Lordship ordered a warrant to be issued and in doing so said that the collector, with the Official Receiver, was to lay before the Crown Officer, within ten days, such information as they now possess, and will justify what further evidence they are likely to produce. The Court will then come to its decision and then the parties will decide about the proceedings, whether the creditors will present a petition for the debtor's arrest, or not in the event of the Court not taking the matter up.

#### LAND SALE.

Two lots situated in the Wai Yuen Village, Sham Shui Po, New Territories, containing 2,350 square feet, together with a small house, and a small lot containing 1,000 square feet, were put up for auction yesterday. The first lot was sold for \$100 to Messrs. Kwai Yuen Kan and Co. The second lot was sold for \$100 to Messrs. Kwai Yuen Kan and Co.

### THE "SULLY"

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION.

According to official information which has been received in Hongkong, the French cruiser *Sully*, which was wrecked on an uncharted reef in the Bay of Along in August last year, is to be sold by auction. Until a couple of months ago it was believed that the *Sully* could be salvaged, and to the annoyance of our French friends in Saigon and Tonkin, the services of Hongkong Salvage Experts were obtained. But, after a series of mishaps, it was found that the *Sully* was so seriously damaged that ordinary methods were useless and it was impossible to bring extraordinary methods into operation, on account of the position in which the vessel was perched. The last typhoon solved the problem; the vessel was broken in twain and now half lies on the rocks and the other half is in an fathom of water. The official news states that the *Sully* will be sold six weeks hence. So far as Hongkong is concerned there is very little interest taken in the forthcoming auction. Before any of the fittings could be taken off the vessel, explosives would have to be used, and nobody can tell what the result of using explosives would be. The warship might sink to the bottom, or split, so that the argument—namely, which is very valuable—might be removed without difficulty. It is all a matter of chance and the winning bidder at the auction must be prepared to enter the lottery. The *Sully* cost \$554,550, it is questionable if she will fetch £500. The auction will take place at Haiphong, and circulars will be issued with full particulars.

### THE "KWONG CHOW" COLLISION.

Mr. Ho Yew Hing, writing in connection with the *Kwong Chow* collision case, as mentioned in our issue of the 3rd ult., says that "with regard to the statement contained therein, viz., 'we learn that the claim against the owner of the premises for compensation to the amount of \$300 has been disallowed by the harbour authorities, I have to inform you that the damages are estimated at £11,120, and that the sum of \$300 was offered in settlement by the manager of the Company owning the *Kwong Chow*, which offer we declined to accept. Also I would point out that no claim for compensation has been before the harbour authorities nor has any notice to remove the structure referred to in your article ever been served on the owners of the premises.'"

### THE LATE DR. GOMES DA SILVA.

THE FUNERAL.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Macao, 3rd November, 1905. Dr. J. Gomes da Silva, late Colonial Surgeon of Macao and physician to the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs at Lappa, with headquarters in Macao, died yesterday. Dr. Gomes da Silva had been suffering from a chronic attack of bronchitis for several years and within the past few years developed symptoms of Bright's disease which soon turned to an acute attack of that insidious malady. Believing that a change of climate and seclusion might do him good the late doctor two years ago went home to Lisbon on furlough but instead of the change doing him any good, his long standing illness took a turn for the worse which decided his return to the East. But the ailment had attained the stage that is beyond human aid to effect a cure, and ever since he came back the doctor was practically confined to his bed and eventually passed away yesterday. The funeral of Dr. da Silva took place at 4.30 p.m. at the Sao Miguel Cemetery to-day. The deceased held a Colonel's commission in the Portuguese army and being also the Principal Civil Medical Officer of Macao, the funeral was attended with all the military and civil honours his rank was entitled to. An infantry company, under command of a Major, followed the cortege, there being also present the bands of departments of the civil administration. His Excellency the Governor, Senhor Montenegro, attended in person.

The solemn procession reverently wended its way to the Sao Miguel Cemetery, where as to-day happened to be All Souls' Day, there was a very large gathering to do honour to the memory of their departed relatives and friends. The last rites having been performed the coffin was lowered into its grave, the party paying their last tribute to the dead by the usual three volleys, and so ended a sad and impressive ceremony.

Dr. Gomes da Silva was a man of considerable learning. He was born at Porto, where he graduated in the Medical College, and joining the Army was despatched to the China station. While at Macao he held the professorship of the Lyceum Nacional, his speciality on physics and of natural science was established at the Lyceum. Amongst his published works is one on the botany of Macao, and Timor. He was also a musician of no mean order.

Dr. Gomes da Silva will be succeeded as the principal civil medical officer by Dr. A. Espinheiro, of Almeida, who has been his most efficient assistant for some years past. It is no exaggeration to say that of the popular prominent residents of Macao, Dr. Gomes da Silva was one of the most respected and loved. He was a man of great energy and initiative, and his death is a great loss to the community of the Colony. In Mr. Espinheiro's place, a most valued acquisition, making an excellent and socially.

### TROOPS FOR MACAO.

Last month we announced that the transport *Africa* was leaving Lisbon for the East with relief for the garrison at Macao and a party contingent to relieve the sickened men in the station. From despatches received by mail this morning we are informed that the military contingent proceeding by the *Africa* to China consists of a company of the 1st Battalion, 1st Regiment of the 1st Division, under the command of Major Carvalho, the new commander of the garrison at Macao. The contingent will be accompanied by a detachment of the 1st Battalion, 1st Regiment of the 1st Division, under the command of Major Carvalho, the new commander of the garrison at Macao. The contingent will be accompanied by a detachment of the 1st Battalion, 1st Regiment of the 1st Division, under the command of Major Carvalho, the new commander of the garrison at Macao.







# CHINESE ENGINEERING

the Chinese Engineering and Mining Co., Ltd.

ANNUAL REPORT

Shareholders (P. 5-7. Times) are pleased to be able to share the courtesy of the local office to present to the shareholders with the following official statement of accounts to be presented at the annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Limited, which will be held in London, on Friday, 27th October, 1901, when the directors

Profit, after providing for all charges in China .....		£204,308
Balance brought forward from last year ...	£1,596	
Less receipts in London .....	5,690	
		7,086
		£211,484

duct expenditure in Europe, viz. :—salaries,	
tores, &c. ....	£ 6,085
entures, interest.....	27,794
Do., redemption.....	10,000
Directors' fees .....	3,250
w costs estimated at .....	11,000

aving a net balance of \_\_\_\_\_ 58,129  
6155.355  
 ich the directors recommend should be  
 appropriated as follows:—  
 placing to reserve for deprecia-

Ion .....	£40,000
paying a final dividend of 1/- per share (free of tax) .....	50,000
making a dividend of 10% for the	

Year with the interim dividend of	
1/- per share paid on 22nd June,	
1905 .....	50,000
and carrying forward .....	13,355
	<hr/> £ 153,355

### TANJONG PAGAR DOCK ARBITRATION.

The *Straits Times* of 21st inst. says:—  
rumour, that fairly took away one's breath  
out round just before the Arbitration  
court rose for tiffin to-day, to the effect that  
there will have to be a fresh trial in London.  
This will be the case if the Arbitrators dis-

ance, and Sir Michael does not hear the evidence. At present, Sir Michael is extremely weak and unable to attend the trial.

Before the above news was received it was expected the Court that it was and is still doubtful whether the speeches of Counsel may not be postponed in Singapore. Lord Robert Cecil has informed the Court this morning that it is generally hoped in Singapore that the speeches will be given here. The Court, however, are postponing for a final sitting on Wednesday-morning of tomorrow at latest; and in that case the

ere will scarcely be time for the speaker among the exhibits handed in to the Arbitration Court this morning was a water worm in spirit, the enemy of wharves in these parts. Several books of interesting photographs descriptive of the action of the worm. A portion of greenheart pile perforated by the worm.

also laid upon the table and some dozen  
were visible, which the worm had drilled  
through the wood, some of them being nearly  
an inch in diameter.

**GOVERNMENT'S CASE.**

Mr. Balfour Browne, in opening the case for  
the Government, on the 23rd inst., said he  
thought the Co.'s claim had been largely ex-  
aggerated in several particulars. Lord Robert  
Gecil had complained 'at the Coy. had no  
and the advantages which they would have had

under an ordinary arbitration. He (Mr. Bahr) said that Mr. Brownie failed to see what disadvantages there were under the Expropriation Ordinance. The Ordinance was exactly the same, in respect to the property not being now in their hands, as the contract under which the London Water Companies were expropriated. All the principal clauses of the Ordinance were copied word for word from the London Waterworks Act of 1907. What they had to do was to find out the value of this undertaking.

g. One way to be able to arrive at the annuities was to have an unobtainable income and capitalise that upon a fair basis. Lord Robert Cecil seemed to think there was no other possible method of valuation. This evidence had proved that such a case was not the case, for the other side had put in structural valuation for the Prye Dock and the 'Tondra' when Sir James H. objected to

the principle by which Tanjong Pagar was valued on the former basis and then Pryor, the Slipway being added at

LOSING CONCERNS.

1. The question on Frye Dock was very narrow, and it was the Slipway & Dry Dock Co. that was the subject of the litigation. The question was whether the directors of the company were entitled to a profit on the sale of the company's assets, and if so, how much. The directors claimed that they were entitled to a profit of £100,000, but the shareholders claimed that they were entitled to a profit of £200,000. The court had to decide whether the directors were entitled to a profit, and if so, how much. The court found that the directors were entitled to a profit, but that the profit was £100,000, not £200,000. The court's decision was based on the fact that the directors had not acted in good faith, and that they had not acted in the best interests of the company. The court also found that the directors had not acted in a commercially reasonable manner. The court's decision was a landmark case in the law of company law, and it has been cited many times in subsequent cases.

It was obvious that the Co. had many times the difficulty in raising capital; the difficulty existed now. They were charging very high rates, and it was obvious that the trade was

ates to continue. If they had known that the economy was dividing 50 per cent. If this be on, whether private enterprise had come or not, Government would have been bound to do something; and this learned friend had

Mr. Nicholson in his report said that

[illegible]



# MIKADO DAY

## SEIZING THE EMPEROR'S

**BIRTHDAY.**

**RECEPTION AT THE CONSULATE.**

3rd inst.

**DESCRIPTION OF THE BALL DECORATION.**

The celebrations among the members of the Japanese community in Hongkong in honour of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan's first birthday took place under the auspices of a character and on a scale which have never been surpassed on similar occasions by any of the numerous nationalities in the Colony. Every Japanese residence and every Japanese store in the city boasted the banner of the Rising Sun; and the Emperor's golden sign manual, the sixteen-leaved chrysanthemum, was displayed forth everywhere. The Japanese banks were in holiday dress; many Japanese people were closed for the day, and all the shops of Britain-in-the-East were in holiday mood. In Happy Valley crowds of Japanese in their national costume were to be met in the afternoon strolling under the shade of the sheltering trees, chatting about the glories of Dai Nippon, and lamenting the absence of cherry blossoms. And there was no reason for this at the Consulate for Japan, where visitors who called to offer their congratulations were welcomed by Mr. M. Nomura, Consul, and Captain Tonami, the Naval Viceroy, who has been in Hongkong for some time now in connection with Admiralty affairs.

The supreme event of the day, however, will be the Mikado Ball which takes place to-night at St. Andrew's Hall, "the hall that grins at the minds of the C-naut," the office of the Yokohama Specie Bank, the representative of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha in Hongkong and the prominent members of the Japanese and community. It was desired to celebrate this double event—the Emperor's Birthday and the Declaration of Peace—So enthusiastically was the suggestion for a "Mikado Ball" received by the leading Japanese families in Hongkong that any doubt as to its success was dissipated almost before it had arisen.

**PREPARING FOR THE BALL.**

Whatever the Japanese undertake they carry out with an energy and enthusiasm which makes an old-fashioned nation feel small. There is no hanging back on the part of those interested. And there is no indication of the spirit which induces people to wait till all their volunteers have been accepted before they offer their services. Once the idea was mooted that Japanese in Hongkong went into the work of preparing for the ball with as much determination to succeed in presenting a unique spectacle to their compatriots did before Port Arthur. Needless to say, where all were animated by common aim, they accomplished what some people might deem an impossibility—they aroused the citizens of Hongkong to a burst of amazement at the marvellous transformation scene which was found at the City Hall Buildings. For days past, Japanese residents had been labouring to produce a miniature Japan in Hongkong, a few flowers, a hint of cherry materials, a fringe of chrysanthemums, and boundless imagination which was translated in deeds, they evolved a picture which charmed and delighted all who were privileged to see it. Even when chaos seemed to run rampant this forenoon, when Japanese entrepreneurs were busied with halting arrangements for fixing the decorations, to such an extent that the sensation of the artistic, which seemed so innate in every Japanese mind, were dimly apparent, and they blossomed forth long before night had fallen.

**THE DESIGNERS.**

Mr. H. Yera, photographer, and Mr. M. Aoki of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha were the moving spirits in designing and erecting the decorations. A squad of bluejackets from H.M.S. Tamar under Yeoman of Signals Webb rendered assistance, and there was a whole army of Japanese who appeared on the scene from the City Hall Buildings, to such an extent that the "Mikado Ball" should surpass anything of the sort that has been seen before in Hongkong. Where this excellent form of rivalry prevailed the result was a foregone conclusion.

**JAPAN IN HONGKONG.**

On passing through the main entrance to the City Hall, the visitor walked right into Japan with its wealth of floral beauties and its typical winding rivers. At one side, on the right, artist in stucco—Mr. M. Aoki of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha—had transported one of the beautiful glimpses of scenery in Japan to Hongkong. It was a rare instance of rocky cliffs in Nikko. A waterfall tumbled and added over the rocks, winding through a tortuous course till it disappeared in the distance, stood on one bank watching the stream, trees and shrubs of the dwarf variety sprang out of the glades and added to the vermillion tint of the scene. It was a beautiful picture worthy to be with the care and fondness of a competent craftsman who sought the most effective charm to the cold appearance of the City Hall. In fact this was not the City Hall at all, it was Japan, and Japan in the plenitude of its autumnal beauties at that. The scene from Nikko was built on a generous scale and made him cost many an anxious hour, but being the work of an enthusiast, who was honouring the Emperor in this form of art, the complete effect was a triumph over the elements and has been expended upon it. At any rate it earned the enmities of all who viewed it.

**THE RISING SUN AND THE UNION JACK.**

The passage leading to the Library screened off by two immense flags—the Rising Sun of Japan and the Union Jack of Great Britain. Indeed, the Rising Sun and Union Jack were everywhere in evidence—it was impossible to move a step or turn the head without being confronted with the twin symbols of power and fraternity. The two designs were placed side by side in perfect agreement, and it should not be forgotten that each scheme the designs of different minds were carried out simultaneously. They blended and merged into a perfect harmony which satisfied the eye and actuated as tonic to the mind.

On the left of the entrance, there was a wealth of plants and ferns and flowers, which had come straight from the Japanese Horticultural Department, and they brought up the scene, so that the stranger, whose artistic taste had been almost dulled by the room of Nikko, turned with gratitude to the display which spread over the corridor, twisted round the pillars and made the staircase a creation of nature.

**CHERRY BLOSSOMS.**

The pillars were hidden in fastidious greenery; from the top branches laden with cherry blossoms—white shafts with the crimson buds—sprung, being like the crystal lustre and softening in the branches of lanterns of true Japanese fashion, which had come straight from Nikpo—swayed their heads. They were not the lanterns we people in Europe are accustomed to associate with Japan—the heavy, papety, flaring lanterns—and then to go up to make the light of their own beautiful, delicate, and pure of a pale transparent material, which



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